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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

AAA Substitute Gives Least To Neediest Farms

Crop Control and Soil Saving Prove Difficult to Unite

Oddities Revealed

Observers Predict too Much Politics Will Disrupt Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 19—The newest in rural oddities will be introduced to agriculture within a few weeks. The new curiosities owe their creation to the greatest campaign for soil conservation undertaken since man began cultivating the earth.

The law to pay farmers nearly $500,000,000 this year to improve the fertility of their land and reduce their output—the lately enacted substitute for the AAA—will apparently produce some such hybrids as these:

The farmer who already has the most fertile soil will be paid the most for conserving it.

Neediest Gets Least

The farmer who has the poorest soil and hence the chief need of greater fertility will be paid the least.

The farmer who has studied soil conservation and applied it to his acreage may possibly receive nothing.

Yet these seeming opposites have their explanation.

Like the circus bareback artist who rides two horses around the arena with one foot on the back of each, the new farm relief law is driving a pair of different objectives across the vast fields of the nation's agriculture.

One of these horses is the old aim of the AAA—the control of crop production so that returns to growers may be increased. In response to the Supreme Court decision against the AAA, the national control is indirect rather than direct.

The method of control is again the withdrawal of acreage, 30,000,000 acres this year. The crops to be shortened include potatoes, oats, rye, barley, and those familiar under the AAA, such as cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco, besides probably a dozen other new ones. Perhaps 20 crops will be cut down as soil-depleting.

Crop Control Easy

After three years' training in the AAA, the horse of crop control has become a staid, well-broken performer. Its rider, Henry A. Wallace, once a farmboy and now Secretary of Agriculture, knows just how to handle it. He has brought up this animal from the time it was a foal.

Mr. Wallace had hoped to be allowed to keep on riding his favorite alone, but when the Supreme Court fired the AAA, he looked around for something else. In the pinch he hit the idea of adding a second horse—soil conservation—and put the two together. As the ring master at the White House flicked his whip a couple of weeks ago by signing the bill, Henry hopped on the pair of horses, murmured "Giddap!" and started at a soft canter around the ring.

Many people think he's got a better act now than he had before.

The new horse of soil improvement, however, has never before been driven in the big tent. If left to travel the sawdust all by itself, its going would be easier. There might not be many complications in a straight fight on erosion.

But when made to team with another horse, a stranger to it, the soil betterment roan occasionally veers a little. Now and then, in fact, it threatens to let Henry slip off in between.

That is to say, to have crop control alone or soil conservation alone would be less complex. To hitch them together, as they are linked in the new farm program, calls for ingenuity. For instance:

How It Works

The man with choice tobacco land may be offered $40 an acre for retiring it and the man with first class corn land $12 an acre, while the man with poor land may receive less than $5 an acre.

"Why pay the man on rich soil more than the man on poor soil for doing the same thing, when the object of the act is to improve the soil?" demands one section of agricultural opinion. "Is it justice to give the rich land more than the poor land?"

To this strenuously voiced query the other block of farm sentiment is stalwartly answering:

"Richer land, costing say $200 an acre, pays four times as much taxes as land only worth $10 an acre. It seems reasonable that the farmer who owns the more expensive land should receive more money for refraining from planting it to money

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President Acts as Floods Spread

Relief Work Is Rushed; Waters Subsiding in Pennsylvania

Property Loss Mounts

Flood in New England

Relief measures and details of the effect of floods in the western Massachusetts area and throughout New England are detailed on the first page of the second section.

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Relief workers were mobilized today to aid victims of the worst floods in eastern United States' history, which moved down into western Virginia and Ohio today, claiming a reported toll mounting toward 100 fatalities. Property damage mounted into tens of millions of dollars.

The Ohio River is receding from Pittsburgh at its source—where the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers slowly ebbed after a night with the steel metropolis in darkness, inundated and isolated from the outside world. The Ohio swirled down its broad valley, sweeping over Wellsburg, W. Va., then plunged on down to Wheeling.

Wheeling Island, in the middle of the river between the West Virginia and Ohio shores was quickly inundated and isolated. Several thousand persons were stranded. The river rushed into the town so rapidly it was impossible to estimate its crest.

Early in the day a toll of nine from drowning in Wheeling had been counted. Four more persons were killed in an explosion.

In an early dawn, seven feet of water flowed over Main Street. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and all public buildings were thrown open for shelter for the homeless.

Huntington Endangered

On down the Ohio, as far as Huntington, 200 miles away, residents along the river hurried to adjacent hill-lands.

In Johnstown, Penna., after two days of evacuation due to memories of the great disaster of 1889 when the Conemaugh River caused some 2000 fatalities, the flood waters subsided almost to normal.

Thousands of persons straggled back to their homes after word that the Quemahoning Dam, focal point of greatest danger, was safe. Trucks of foodstuffs, sent from the West, rolled into the city throughout the forenoon.

Here and there, some rivers receded, but over all the East, the danger to many localities was still acute. Greatest danger in New England was along the Connecticut River, which broke through dams, washed away many bridges and flooded numerous towns and cities.

In New York State, the center of damage was around Binghamton. A serious shortage of drinking water threatened the city.

Washington in Path

With continued rains forecast for much upstate New York, there was little lessening of peril in many cities.

The Susquehanna, after more than a week of wildness, started to subside early today, but the valley around Wilkes-Barre was a vast expanse of waste and water.

The Potomac, swelling swiftly and surging oceanward after wreaking havoc all along its course from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, seriously menaced Washington, D. C.

Officials believed the river would rise 19 or 20 feet above normal by nightfall, worse than the inundation of 1889 when the river spread over

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Appeals for $3,000,000 for Red Cross; Unites Federal Work

Postpones Vacation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Postponing his southern vacation, President Roosevelt today personally directed flood protection and rescue work over the eleven eastern states where record volumes of rain, melting snow and ice have caused rivers to overflow into urban areas.

With the Potomac over its banks not more than a quarter mile south of the White House, the President called in the special flood relief committee he named yesterday, headed by Secretary of War George H. Dern, to make certain that everything possible is being done by the Federal Government to aid flood sufferers.

WPA Funds Used

Expenditure of $5,304,000 from WPA funds has already been authorized to fight flood conditions in the eastern states and larger sums are expected to be made available shortly.

As president of the American Red Cross, Mr. Roosevelt today issued a special proclamation calling upon the nation to contribute generously to the flood rescue work of that organization. He asked that at least $3,000,000 be contributed, saying that its reports show that 200,000 persons have already been driven from their homes in 11 states with indications that the number will be materially increased before the crisis is past.

Immediate co-ordination of all government agencies to relieve distress and prevent the loss of life

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, March 19

Subsidy—Bill Provides for Superliner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Perhaps there lurks within Congressional bosoms a desire to keep up with the Joneses. Anyway, ever since France received a bedlamite ovation from New York with its Normandie, and since England set forth to wring ejaculations from the world with its Queen Mary, America has persisted in its dream of a superliner that will show both France and England a thing or two.

This dream moved ahead today when a Senate commerce subcommittee wrote into a draft of the ship subsidy bill a provision authorizing the spending of federal funds to construct an American superliner. The present draft would limit Government subsidies to 40 per cent of the cost of ordinary ships, but would set no such limit to the proposed superliner. What bliss to have the biggest ship on the seas—and perhaps the most expensive.

Italy—Fascists Commandeer Wheat

Rome—The Italian Government has commandeered the entire wheat production of the nation, the Associated Press reported.

It eliminated the "middle man" in wheat dealings through a decree instructing farmers to place their crops in Government warehouses and prohibiting millers from receiving the grain from any other sources.

At the same time the Fascist Party forbade any further sales by merchants of any merchandise from countries taking part in sanctions against Italy.

Debt—Estimated at $35,598,000,000 for 1937

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—In the light of President Roosevelt's request for $1,500,000,000 in additional relief funds to be spent in the next fiscal year beginning July 1, the nation takes a fresh inventory of the drift or direction of its federal finances. On Jan. 1, when the President submitted his budget, he left it in the air, saying that he would ask for a relief appropriation later. With this blank now filled in, it is estimated that some $9,000,000,000 will be spent during the next fiscal year, the greatest annual peace-time outlay. A swelling of the gross federal debt to $35,598,000,000 is forecast for 1937 and a net deficit of $2,598,000,000, exclusive of bonus payments.

Deficits are not the original creation of this year or of this Administration, however. They go back to June, 1931, when the Treasury reported a deficit of $903,000,000 and subsequent deficits are disclosed as follows: 1932, $3,148,000,000; 1933, $4,063,000,000; 1934, $3,989,000,000; 1935, $3,175,000,000; 1936, an estimate of $3,234,000,000.

Former deficits were doubly alarming in the face of shrinking revenue. Now, however, revenue takings are kiting even above the normal mark. Economists see in the ascending revenue line and the descending deficit line a converging of the lines, with a balanced budget in the offing.

Budget analysis suggests increased deficit: Page 1.

Locarno—League Finds Germany Treaty Violator

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

London—As the world expected, as Germany itself expected, the Council of the League of Nations today found that Germany had violated the Locarno and Versailles treaties by remilitarizing the Rhineland.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's ambasador-at-large, leaped to his feet as soon as the verdict was pronounced and declared that the finding would not be maintained in the judgment of history.

With this formal establishment of the violation of the treaties out of the way, the attention of the League will now be focused upon the all-important matter of quieting Europe.

The Council adjourned until tomorrow.

Locarno Powers

The Locarno powers, other than Germany, prior to the Council meeting, had agreed on what they thought should be done. The plan appears to display the obdurate handwriting of France. It is unofficially said to provide:

First—Judgment by the World Court on Germany's complaint that the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Message Charts Dropped in Flood Areas by Planes
Flood Prevention Steps Urged in N. E.
Garment Strike Continues; Two Arrested
School Committee Reforms Demanded at State House
No Relief in Rain for 24 Hours, Says Forecaster
Monitor Radio Studio Acts as Flood Clearing House

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Phone Officials Said to Welcome Racing Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Testimony to the effect that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has aided and co-operated with betting promoters who use its long distance wire and teletype service to spread race track news for gambling purposes was marshalled on many fronts as the Federal Communications Commission's investigation of the telephone industry went into its third day.

Challenging by implication the diligence, if not the sincerity, of the telephone company in its officially expressed disapproval of the use of its service for gambling purposes, Samuel Becker, acting special counsel, introduced letters and other evidence tending to show that the concern of the company's division attorneys had been chiefly for its revenues from this business and the safety of equipment when police raids took place.

Danger in Race News Bureaus

Andrew J. Kavanaugh, president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and director of public Safety for Miami, Fla., testified that the association had earnestly asked the telephone company to refuse service to the racing news bureaus which deal in this information.

"This is becoming the biggest racket in America today," he declared, "and I am concerned not alone with the suppression of gambling but also with the averting of threatened gang wars. It is estimated among police chiefs that the income of the head of this principal race news bureau is around $6,000,000 a year, and where such sums are involved there is bound to be rivalry for control—in fact, there already are efforts to set up competitive circuits."

Gambling Rife in Miami

He said there were 200 bookmaking places in Miami, in three of which he personally had seen teletype-writers, and he named three places that had more than 20 telephones each, evidently for the placing of bets. Mr. Kavanaugh asserted that phone company officials admitted knowing the purpose for which such phones were used since they had testified in a hearing that deposits ranging from $25 to $500 were required of such subscribers according to the amount of business done. Two cases are in court charging officials

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Careless Motorists Sentenced to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Careless drivers in Honolulu are now being sentenced to school, with attendance compulsory and requirements for graduation rigid.

Sponsored jointly by the police department and the city's traffic safety commission, the school for traffic violators is being conducted on an experimental basis.

Classes are offered every Friday at the central police station. Instructors have been recruited from the police traffic division and from the University of Hawaii. Instruction includes the use of the city's traffic code and the presentation of graphic films.

The school has been designed primarily for students of three distinct types: the violator who cannot afford to pay a fine; the violator to whom the payment of a fine means nothing; the youthful violator to whom the loss of an evening from parties or play means much.

Deficit Seems Under Analysis To Be Mounting

Conclusion of President That It Shows Decline Appears in Error

New Factors Intrude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—The national budget is a little clearer, now that President Roosevelt's relief estimate of $1,500,000,000 for WPA in 1937 has been submitted, but vast shadows still exist. Despite the President's statement that his estimates "in effect provide for the third successive year a reduction in the deficit," this conclusion is not immediately apparent on analysis.

The last definite fact that analysts have to pin to is the 1935 gross deficit, which was $3,575,357,964. The net deficit, subtracting statutory debt requirements, was $3,001,799,714. From there on, the American budget is in total obscurity at vital points.

It is not known within several hundreds of millions of dollars how much the deficit may be during the present fiscal year, which ends three months away on June 30.

What of Next Year?

Naturally it is not known how much next year's deficit will be. It may be that one or the other of these deficits will be larger than the previous year—thus throwing out of line the President's valued political argument that there have been declining deficits for three years.

The estimated net deficit for the current year is $2,682,482,392. The gross deficit—including statutory debt retirement—is $3,234,507,392. This compares, incidentally, with the estimate President Roosevelt made when his 1936 budget was published, in January, 1935, of a gross deficit of $4,528,000,000.

The use of gross or net deficit figures is a much-debated point.

Simpler Figures Used

The statutory debt retirement must be added to a year's deficit but it is subtracted from the total national debt, so that it is not really money out of pocket. For simplicity net deficit figures will be used for the rest of this analysis.

On paper, the revised estimate of the 1936 deficit, $2,682,482,392 seems a step downward from the actual deficit in 1935 of $3,001,799,714. In January, when the President made his original budget estimates, the claim could be advanced that for this year at least the deficit would decline.

But then the Supreme Court invalidated AAA and Congress passed the bonus over the President's veto. The first decision cost the taxpayers and budget makers about $1,017,000,000. The second act will ultimately cost something over $2,000,000,000.

It may be that both these charges will be counteracted by new or replacement taxes of some form or other. The President has proposed such taxes, but they are now stuck in the House Ways and Means subcommittee. Presumably, they will come forth one day, but nobody knows in what form.

Moreover, it is at least certain that none of the taxes can be collected before the end of the present fiscal year on June 30. Quite likely, the first revenue to come in will be on March 15, 1937, and the last installment of the first year's revenue will not be collectible until Dec. 15, 1937.

Meantime, both the 1936 and 1937 deficits will be rising. On June 15, 1936, the veterans' bonus becomes cashable.

Many Will Be Cashed

It is not certain how soon the baby bonds will be in the hands of the veterans themselves, but quite likely many of them will be out on the appointed payday. That, at least, is the instruction of the Con-

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200-Mile Jaunt On Gallon of Gas Sets Up Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

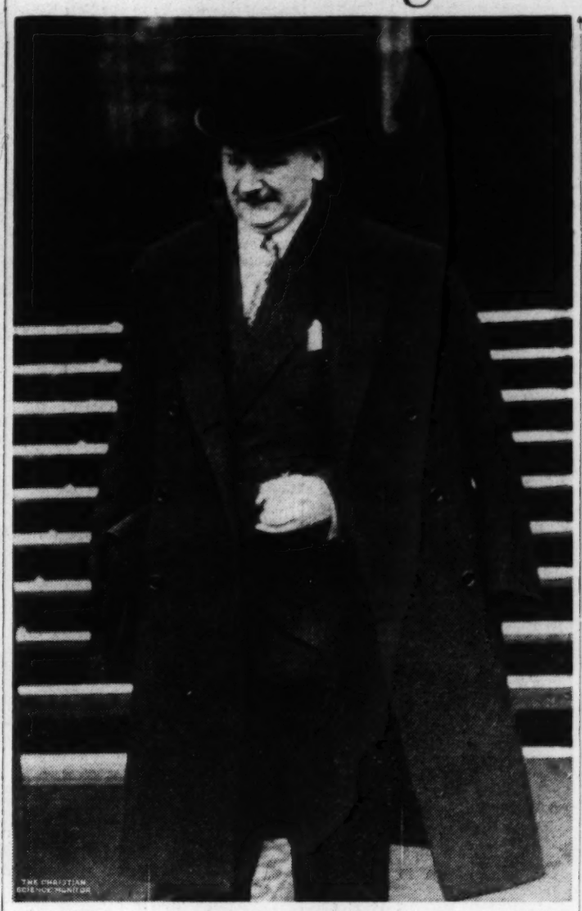
WINNIPEG, Man.—Two hundred miles on a gallon of gasoline is the record actually accomplished by an ordinary passenger automobile, equipped with a new carburetor invented by C. N. Pogue, of Winnipeg.

Experiments with the new device have been conducted over a period of 16 years. Satisfied that the invention is practicable, a number of Winnipeg business men have formed a syndicate to finance an organization to market the accessory. Patents have been taken out in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and other countries.

The latest test was made in Winnipeg on a day when the temperature was 10 below zero, with a stiff north wind blowing. An 8-cylinder coupé traveled exactly 26.2 miles on a measured pint of gasoline (imperial measure). This is equal to 209.6 miles a gallon (imperial measure) which is about one fifth larger than the American gallon.

At this rate, it is estimated, a tank full, 10 or 12 gallons, will suffice the ordinary motorist for a whole summer's driving. The gasoline bill of American motorists, which totaled about $4,000,000,000 in 1934, would be cut to about a tenth of this amount by the use of the new carburetor, or about $400,000,000.

League Votes Reich Guilty Of Violating Pact Pledges; 4 Powers Agree on Security



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French Foreign Minister, Whose Views Prevailed at London Conferences on Germany's Treaty Infractions

Council Unanimous on German Infractions of Treaties

Hitler's Special Envoy Pleads Reich's Case

International Army Urged for Demilitarized Zone Pending Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 19—After 48 hours of unprecedented diplomatic activity Germany today stands unanimously condemned by the League Council for repudiating her treaty obligations and the three Locarno powers, Britain, France and Italy, reached a preliminary agreement on their common course of action in respect of Germany's breach of the treaty.

The Locarno representatives, who did not get home till 4 o'clock this morning had to be back at work at 10 for the League Council's session, when Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop reiterated the German arguments excusing her unilateral repudiation of the Locarno.

Serious Duty

Then, after a brief meeting of the Locarno Four, at which the finishing touches were put to the agreement reached "in principle" last night, the Council assembled again for the serious duty of proclaiming one of the major powers of the world guilty of a breach of contract.

One country, Chile, abstained from voting—not as the representative said on the question of fact but because Chile is not a signatory either to the Versailles Treaty or to the Locarno Pact. Ecuador's representative, on instructions from his Government, was absent. All the rest voted "yes" except Germany, whose vote, like that of France and Belgium, was not counted.

Diplomatic Phase Completed

Thus ended the first phase of the diplomatic consequences of German's reoccupation of the Rhineland on March 7. Germany, in the terms of the Franco-Belgian resolution, stands condemned and the guarantor powers, France and Italy, have been notified of the fact. The Council's duties for the moment end with this notification, since France and Belgium have not put in a request for assistance.

With the Council's condemnation in their pockets, the Locarno powers can now go forward with the security program worked out last night and the night before.

League Police Force

The terms still have to be approved by the French, Belgian and British Cabinets, but no hitch is anticipated.

The details are not yet disclosed, and the press has been warned that the publication of incomplete summaries may be misleading. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that they include a proposal that Germany should allow an international force, composed of British and Italians, to police a demilitarized zone on the German side of the frontier only, pending the conclusion of the new security arrangements offered by Reichsführer Hitler.

Britain, but apparently not Italy, agrees to maintain her Locarno guarantee in respect of France and Belgium alone, until this new security plan has been accepted. And the British, French and Belgian General Staffs will consult together to decide what action they should take if Germany should show signs of preparing to invade France or Belgium.

Will Reich Withdraw Troops?

Germany is also to be pressed to make what British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden yesterday called a "constructive contribution" toward the restoring of confidence that Germany's treaty obligations are to be respected in the future.

It is understood that if Germany would agree to withdraw her troops from the Rhineland of her own free will, if the World Court pronounced the reoccupation illegal, France, Belgium, and Britian would be satisfied and would agree to legalize partial remilitarization later.

It is recalled in this connection that France herself, after occupying free zones at Gex and Haute Savoie, withdrew after losing the case brought by Switzerland before the World Court.

Hitler Likely to Refuse

Herr von Ribbentrop in his Council speech today did not definitely reject reference of the dispute to the World Court, but there is not much hope here of Herr Hitler's accepting.

Observers also feel that there is the very slightest prospect of his agreeing to have British and Italian soldiers on the German side of the frontier and not on the French side as proposed by the Locarno Four.

Nevertheless, there is quite a hopeful feeling in the air, although it is admitted that the negotiations which are now starting may not be concluded for a year at the earliest. The French are particularly pleased that they have at last won on staff consultations with the British—something which they have been angling after for years. The Germans, who at first got the idea that the agreement between the Locarno

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Taxpayers Group Canvassed Rich People for Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Investigating activities of the American Taxpayers' League the Senate Lobby Committee today learned from J. A. Arnold, its manager, that "Poore's Manual" had been used in soliciting contributions, and that a list of "wealthy women" had also been employed.

Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, was put down for a $1000 contribution, and the co-operation of Bainbridge Colby, one-time Secretary of State, in enlisting support from Hearst newspapers and radio stations was utilized. The session developed into one of the liveliest in the long and lively history of the Black committee, and at one time Mr. Arnold, who manifested extreme reluctance in testifying, described it as a "polecat committee," which brought a hint of possible contempt action.

"Who elects the officers of your association?" began Senator Sherman Minton (D), of Indiana.

"The membership," said Mr. Arnold.

"How many are there?"

"Twenty-five hundred to 3000."

"What are the dues?"

"Ten dollars a year."

"Weren't you investigated by Senator Caraway's committee some years back?"

"Yes, but we have been completely reorganized and incorporated since then."

"How many were present at your last meeting in New York?

"About half a dozen—nine."

"Only nine out of 3000?"

Annual Income $45,975

Mr. Arnold agreed and said a president and 45 directors were named.

"Do you have any sources of revenues besides membership fees?"

"We do not."

"Then you don't solicit contributions?"

"Oh, yes."

"What was your gross income last year?"

"It was $45,975."

"When you testified before the Caraway committee you were much more prosperous?"

"Yes, times were better."

"Weren't you then getting $150,000 to $200,00 a year income?"

"It costs money to get money, when you go all over the U. S.

Mr. Arnold said one or two agents were employed, and a C. C. Bennett worked in March, 1935 in Florida.

New York Tax Fund Earmarked for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The board of estimate and apportionment here has earmarked $27,691,000 for emergency relief expenditures in New York City in April, May and June.

Of this amount $15,744,700 will come from city taxes for emergency relief, the chief income from which is the 2 per cent sales taxes. Tax levy funds will supply another $1,092,800 for budgetary items like veterans' relief and maintenance of the municipal lodging house.

European Labor In London Rally On Rhine Crisis

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Leaders of labor from 15 European countries, aroused by fears of another world conflagration, gathered here last night to demand peace under a threat of collective opposition to war.

A total membership of 36,000,000 was represented by the leaders. Two delegates from the German Social Democratic Party were among the labor forces determined to combat war.

A series of secret meetings of allied bodies prepared the stage for a joint session today. Despite the German representation, it was understood that French Socialist members have prepared a resolution condemning Germany for remilitarizing the Rhineland.

Leaders were yet wary of disclosing what measures would be used to enforce their demands, but did not deny they might be drastic.

It has been pointed out that the powerful organizations represented could exert a tremendous pressure through the threat of general strikes.

The executive committee of the British Labor Party and the General Council of the Trades Unions will join the conference today. Executives of the International Federation of Trades Unions met under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Citrine, and Louis de Brouckere of Belgium presided at a meeting of the Labor and Socialist International.

The delegation of French Socialists, while condemning Germany's repudiation of the Locarno Treaty, is understood to be insisting upon new negotiations to achieve a complete European peace reorganization through disarmament, collective security and compulsory arbitration.

It urged such negotiations should take place within the framework of the League and include Germany and Russia.

Mexican Consumers Pay More as Result Of New Labor Order

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Prices of food and other commodities here rose as high as 33 per cent the first week of March, it is estimated, as merchants passed on to consumers payroll increases necessitated by a change in the federal labor law.

The change, sponsored by President Cardenas and approved at a special session of Congress, makes it obligatory for employers to pay wages for one day of rest for each six days worked.

In the capital and other important cities, after it became law, its effect was felt immediately in a shortage of bread and other foodstuffs, soaring prices and numerous threatened labor disputes. Bakery employees, who had been working seven days weekly in order to get full pay, decided to take Sunday off, since they now can get the same wages by working six days. As a result, there has been no bread or pastry available on Sundays.

An unofficial "price control committee" was named and labor organizations asked all citizens to aid in making a check on merchants who have raised prices.

Safest Cities Prove Merit In Regular Prevention Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 19 — Cities carrying on systematic accident prevention work, not mere sporadic "safety drives," are proving that the traffic casualty rate can be greatly reduced, it is learned from reports made by winning cities in the National Safety Council's annual contest, recently announced.

Evanston, which won the grand prize, is an example. Evanston has won the contest for the third time by bettering its own excellent past record. In 1926, before a young police lieutenant, Franklin M. Kreml, organized its bureau of accident prevention, the city's fatal accident rate was somewhere around that of the average for the country, 23.1 per 1000,000 persons. Last year it was 2.9.

Milwaukee Leads Big Cities

Milwaukee, ranked best among cities in the largest population group, has carried on a systematic program for years, with emphasis on the three "e's" of safety—engineering, enforcement and education. Syracuse, N. Y., winner in another class, emulated the Evanston pattern by calling in Lieutenant Kreml to help its police department organize an accident prevention bureau along lines that had proved successful in the Chicago suburb, Providence, R. I., and the smaller cities winning awards also worked along these general lines.

On Basis of Points

The National Safety Council awarded its prizes on a basis of points. The city's accident record, studied on a basis of four years, counted 50 points, the largest single item. The other 50 points were awarded for its methods of getting good results.

First came accident reporting. Good reporting gives the police department knowledge as to where the bad spots in the city lie, and who are the negligent drivers. All the prize-winning cities had established good systems for reporting mishaps. This gave them five points.

Next came traffic planning. Cities were rated on the excellence of their traffic studies, made to determine the need for signal lights, and on their conformance to recognized standards of signal installation. This counted 10 points.

Traffic Law Enforcement

Traffic law enforcement was graded on the basis of 15 points. Traffic policemen in these model cities were taught to be experts in getting along with people. The old-style officer who shouted at speeders, "Hey, where's the fire?" is not approved by his superiors in traffic prevention bureaus.

Education was rated 20 points in the contest, 10 for public education, and 10 for instruction of children in the schools and for the organization of school patrols. It is surprising how many ways have been found to educate both adults and youngtsers in these prize-winning cities. They use posters, billboards, stickers, sound automobiles, and even sky-writing; they get articles printed in newspapers, and safety slogans written on blotters and on sidewalks; they have safety lectures given at schools and safety movies shown at neighborhood theaters.

High School Instruction

Systematic instruction is being given in high schools in some cities. Others have organized automobile clubs and safety councils, making the study of good driving and walking habits an extracurricular activity. Milwaukee, one of the cities which has done much in education, has 3300 "safety cadets" in its schools.

Evanston has conducted a clinic for so-called "accident prone drivers," in addition to its regular educational work.

The important thing, it is emphasized by the National Safety Council, is for a city to keep up the work it starts, until good driving and law observance become habits on the part of citizens, and intelligent traffic engineering is the pride of the police department.

Valuable Records Of Revolution Go To Williamsburg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Presentation to Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., one of the organizations engaged in restoring Williamsburg, Va., of 10,434 manuscripts, comprising the records of British Army headquarters in America during the Revolutionary War, has been announced by John D. Rockefeller Jr. The collection is housed temporarily in the New York Public Library, where it will remain on display until March 31, an announcement by Mr. Rockefeller on Saturday said.

Mr. Rockefeller acquired the British Headquarters Papers, as the collection is known to historians, nearly six years ago and after it had been purchased in England by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of New York and Philadelphia. At that time the restoration of the Colonial capital of Virginia was in its first stages and Mr. Rockefeller's purchase was said to have been made with a view to giving the collection to Williamsburg.

"The colection will greatly augment the historical resources of the restoration which have already been enhanced by gifts and loans from individuals throughout the country," the anouncement continues. "It also marks a further step in the plan for Williamsburg to become a center and repository of colonial American historical records, works of art and other significant collections identified with this period."

The collection is known in England as the Carleton or Dorchester papers, because it came from the secretary of Sir Guy Carleton, afterward Lord Dorchester, one of the British commanders-in-chief during the American Revolution. Until they were sold in 1929 to the Dr. Rosenbach, the papers had been in the possession of the Royal Institution of Great Britain for 125 years.

Among the papers, containing 28,000 pages, are military reports of General Washington, communications concerning the capture of Major André, and material regarding military campaigns in the South, especially operations at Yorktown, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

'Pratt Club' Right On Schedule With Leap Year Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Claiming to be the only group of its kind in existence, the "Pratt Club," an organization founded in Santa Rosa, Calif. on Feb. 29, 1904, has just held its eighth meeting.

The club's by-laws include only two provisions, one being its name, so called because of a mistaken idea of one charter member of a "frat club," and the other specifying the meeting date on every twenty-ninth day of February in celebration of James T. Mailer's birthday anniversary, which inspired the origin of the organization.

Because of a close friendship of about 30 young men, the "Pratt Club" was formed and true to tradition has not failed to hold a meeting each time the calendar supplies the meeting date. Its membership has now dwindled to 17, some of whom travel long distances to participate.

University of Rochester Offers 30 Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

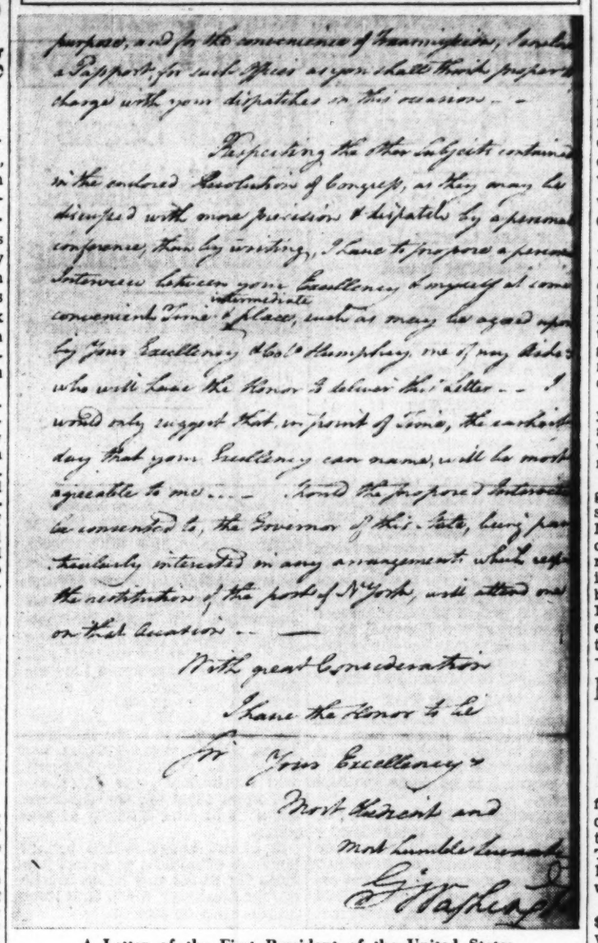
ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19—Administration of the University of Rochester's 100 or more prize scholarships, launched under its president, Dr. Alan Valentine, will be in the hands of another youthful educator, Frederick L. Hovde, Rhodes Scholar and members of the University of Minnesota faculty, it was announced here today.

The new scholarship plan, designed to attract men and women of high intellectual attainments from all parts of the country, will offer 30 awards of $500 each in all freshmen classes beginning in 1937. When in full operation five years hence, 120 students will be studying under prize scholarships.

Data Weigh 15 Tons

Fifteen tons of data has been gathered by the University of Chicago library on state, county and local governments.

George Washington Writes—



A Letter of the First President of the United States

Written to Governor Clinton on April 21, 1783, Noting the Cessation of Hostilities and Providing for Release of Prisoners

Alabama Demands Halt To Lax Liquor Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A joint resolution has been adopted by the Alabama Legislature requesting Gov. Bibb Graves to call on the Attroney General to institute impeachment preceedings against "every sheriff in Alabama who has permitted the open and flagrant violation of the prohibition laws without having made every reasonable effort to enforce the laws."

At the same time this joint resolution was being passed, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to repeal the State's prohibition laws and to tax whisky, wines and beers, the revenue to go to the public schools.

Action of Exploding Star Measured by Astronomers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—A nova in the constellation Virgo, a new star telling of another tremendous stellar explosion, has been discovered by astronomers at Mt. Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, it was announced here today by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The nova, discovered by Dr. Edwin Hubble and Dr. A. F. Moore, was first recorded on Jan. 21 and confirmed on Feb. 16. It is not visible to the naked eye, being in the fifteenth magnitude; it is, nevertheless, a "supernova" and is of great interest to astronomers, inasmuch as only six of this kind have ever been observed.

Though more than 7,000,000 light years away, astronomers have been able to measure the velocity with which it is exploding at about 3700 miles a second.

Novae in our own Milky Way galaxy are much more commonly seen than those occurring elsewhere. Mt. Wilson's discovery is the result of a seven-year search among the nebulae of the Virgo cluster. Virgo is the constellation containing the brilliant, first-magnitude star, Spica. It is situated on the celestial equator, due south of the handle of the Great Dipper. The Greeks represented the constellation by a winged woman in a robe.

Nothing very definite is known about the cause of a nova outburst, nor what role novae play in the evolution of the material universe. They are exceptional phenomena, which some ascribe to structural instability, or to peculiar accidents. Others hold the nova to be a normal step in the orderly development of stars. In this event it is possible that every star may well go through the nova stage at least once.

New Taxis Move Into Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 19—The first 16 of Philadelphia's new taxicabs have been put into service by the reorganized cab system here. The remaining 300 are to be delivered at the rate of some 75 a week.

The new cabs cost only about $750 compared to $2000 for the vehicles they are replacing. The plan is to trade them in every year for new models.

Edmund S. Higgins, president of the company, figures that each cab will cover about 35,000 miles a year at a depreciation of about $40 a month. Tires are rented and serviced on a mileage basis. In the interests of safety, governors are installed to keep speeds down to 35 miles an hour.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Franco-Russian Pact violated the Locarno Treaty, thus justifying Germany in remilitarizing the Rhineland.

Second—Establishment of a demilitarized zone only on German soil.

Third—Policing of this zone by an international force.

Fourth—Drawing up of political agreements for prompt execution.

Von Ribbentrop

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's first representative to address the League of Nations Council in two years, presented the German case prior to the verdict. In his presentation he made it quite clear that the new Locarno plan would be unacceptable to Germany.

He said that Germany would refuse to abide by a World Court ruling as to whether or not the Franco Russian Pact violated the Locarno Treaty. The World Court is a "political institution," he charged.

Von Ribbentrop reiterated Germany's peace proposals for a 25-year nonaggression pact, and likewise reiterated Germany's basic contention that the Franco-Russian Pact was a military alliance combining 250,000,000 persons against Germany. It was thus a violation of the Locarno Treaty on the part of France and obligated Germany to take those steps it did take as a matter of elementary defense, he said.

Immediate future negotiations are likely to consist of Germany striving to get the nations to deal with her on new terms, with France holding back in favor of punitive measures and England playing the "honest peace broker" and seeking to effect a compromise.

France

Paris—Because the European situation is tense, France wants more soldiers in arms. It has called thousands of reservists to the colors within the next few weeks. This partial mobilization is designed to give France greater security during the present crisis.

Germany

Koenigsberg—Adolf Hitler, in another campaign speech, sought the solid backing of the German nation in the March 29 plebiscite on the Rhineland coup. The gist of his speech was:

The only court in the world he recognizes is the German people. He wants to free Germany from treaties that discriminate against it. The Franco-Russian Pact was directed against Germany and he would have been traitorous to the German people had he not taken defensive measures.

London dispatches on Locarno and League meetings: Page 1.

Floods—Government and Red Cross to the Rescue

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—Eastern United States is at grips with one of the worst flood emergencies in its history. The Federal Government has mobilized the army, navy, coast guard and WPA in an effort to avert additional disasters and to relieve distress. The American Red Cross is making a drive to raise $3,000,000 for relief. Pittsburgh, Johnstown and Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, Binghamton, N. Y., and Wheeling, W. Va., appear to be the principal trouble spots. Vermont, which was devastated in the 1927 floods, remains better off than it was nine years ago—a tribute to its flood control machinery set up after its previous experience.

FCC—Gambling Promotion Query Pressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The Federal Communications Commission, which is in the third day of its $750,000 investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was involved in its first real sparring match with that company. The Commission questioned the diligence of the company in its expressed desire to escape the necessity of supplying teletypewriter service to betting promoters. Samuel Becker, special counsel for the Commission, introduced evidence which implied that the company had aided and co-operated with gambling promoters.

Telephone hearing: Page 1.

Grover Cleveland To Be Honored In Centennial in '37

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Arrangements were started here today for nation-wide ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, next year. They will include the dedication of a monument to Mr. Cleveland in Washington on March 18 next.

Decision to observe the Cleveland centenary was announced at a dinner at the Astor Hotel here last night commemorating the ninety-ninth anniversary of Mr. Cleveland's birth with a message from President Roosevelt honoring the first Democratic President to be elected after the Civil War being read.

"The anniversary of his birth again recalls to us the vision of a man to whom conviction was everything—expediency nothing," President Roosevelt said. "Loving his country with an affection in which intensity and constancy played equal parts, this great American, without count the cost, ever kept before him the goal of public weal—the welfare of the people of the United States.

"With a common sense buttressed on a wide knowledge of his fellow man, and with a human kindliness coming only from that knowledge, Grover Cleveland stands each passing year a more massive figure in our nation's history."

The President's message was read by Dr. John H. Finley and was radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's system. Dr. Finley added that he had been assured by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall of Fame, New York University, that a bust of Cleveland would be added to the hall during the Cleveland centennial year. The dinner was given by the Grover Cleveland Memorial Committee, whose chairman is Gustavus Rogers, who presided and introduced the speakers whose addresses also were radiocast.

George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission, spoke from Washington; George Gordon Battle, New York attorney, from New York City, and Justice Samuel J. Harris of the New York State Supreme Court, from Buffalo, where Mr. Cleveland made his political reputation.

'Ghost' Village Revived

BEAUMONT, Texas (AP)—Forty-two houses and two 16-room hotels will revive Evadale, Jasper County "deserted" village, this spring. A lumbering concern has projected a logging camp accommodating 125 men on the site of the town once built around the sawmill there.

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New Marriage Law Passed by Assembly Goes to N. Y. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19—A new marriage law aimed at preventing hasty and ill-advised marriages goes to the New York State Senate today after having passed the Assembly by a vote of 110 to 22 last night. The measure, which was by Assemblywoman Jane Todd (R) of Westchester, would prohibit a marriage ceremony until 72 hours had elapsed after the issuance of a marriage license. It makes desertion or abandonment for a continuous period of three years a legal ground for divorce, which under the present law can be obtained only on the ground of adultery.

This bill also provides that any couple living apart for three years would have complete grounds for absolute divorce without either being described as the "guilty" party, as is provided for under the existing law.

Miss Todd's bill is the latest step in a long series of efforts to liberalize the divorce laws of New York, which are held by lawyers to be among the most stringent of any state in the Union. Laws liberalizing divorce have been introduced for many years, but few have ever emerged from the committee rooms. Chief opposition has come from religious quarters, especially from Episcopal and Roman Catholic clergy. Miss Todd takes the stand that the present law "debases the courts and fosters conniving, creates hypocrisy and destroys respect for the courts and the laws."

"There are literally hundreds of cases in the State where there is every reason for granting a divorce on grounds other than adultery," she said. "Under the present system divorce is almost prohibitive for the poor or those of moderate circumstances who cannot afford to pay for the stage dramatics of the conventional planted evidence in New York."

Miss Todd has received strong support from lawyers and jurists, some of whom have characterized the present law as encouraging a racket.

President Is to Enter Primaries in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt will be entered in a presidential preference primary in Georgia—if called—whether or not Gov. Eugene Talmadge, his bitter critic, is a candidate.

This announcement was made March 16 by Marion Allen, Georgia campaign manager for the President, following the call of Chairman Hugh Howell for Talmadge's state democratic executive committee to meet April 15 to decide the primary question.

Veteran Senator Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Senate has paid honor to one of its former members, John Craft, of Mobile, who served continuously in the Legislature from 1913 to 1933. A large portrait of Senator Craft, presented by the Mobile Bar Pilot's Association, was unveiled by Bettie Ann Bartlett, grand-niece of the veteran legislator, who served one term in the House of Representatives and four in the Senate.

New York Battle On Security Bill Shifts to Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19—A bill repealing the old-age security law of 1929 and reducing the age limit under which pensions may be granted indigent persons from 70 to 65 years goes to the Senate today after passage by the Assembly last night. The measure, introduced by assemblyman James J. Wadsworth (R) of Livingston, was passed in the lower House by unanimous vote, but is practically certain to be sidetracked in the Senate until action is had on the bill by Senator John J. Dunnigan (D) of New York, embodying Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's social security program.

The Wadsworth bill would set up an entirely new public welfare law to become effective on October 1, whereas the Dunnigan bill would become effective on September 1. The two measures are identical, however, in defining those to whom old-age assistance shall be given, in the minimum age requirement and several other provisions.

Requirements Fixed

Among these they require that recipients of the pensions must be unable to support themselves either in whole or in part; that they have no children or other person able to support them and responsible for their assistance; that they be citizens of the United States, having lived in New York State for at least five years during the nine years immediately preceding application for old-age assistance; that they are not at the time inmates of any public or private home for the aged or other institutions save for medical or surgical care; that they have not made a voluntary assignment or transfer of property in order to qualify for assistance under the law, and are not because of physical or mental condition in need of continuing institutional care.

Indications of how the Wadsworth bill would be received in the Senate were had in the lower House when Assemblyman Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn, Democratic floor leader, recalling that all the provisions of the Wadsworth measure were incorporated in the Governor's social security program, asked that the bill be held up pending action on the Lehman proposals. This was refused by the Republicans, who are in control of the lower house, and the measure was pushed through.

Liquor Taxes Boost

The chief point of difference between the Wadsworth and the Dunnigan bills was seen to lie in Governor Lehman's proposal that alcoholic beverages be taxed 20 per cent to help finance old-age pensions. Republicans in the Legislature have indicated they were opposed to this increase in the liquor levies, holding that there was a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 left over from last year which, with present taxes, would supply the necessary funds. Practically the only Republican opposition to the Wadsworth bill came from Assemblyman Laurens M. Hamilton of Rockland, and Assemblyman Chorace M. Stone of Onondaga. Mr. Wadsworth was against reducing the eligible age to 65 at one time and urged that if a reduction was made, it should be one year at a time.

"Legislation of this type is not an emergency," he said. "I wonder if we are wise, when there is a heavy drain on our resources, in embarking the State on a permanent policy of this kind. We all agree with its purpose, but many would have preferred to lower the age gradually."

Sees Further Reductions

Mr. Hamilton declared it probably would be only a question of time when a campaign would be started to further reduce the age from 65 to 60 years, and possibly down to 55 years.

"This may embark the boys and girls of today in tax labor tomorrow unless we proceed slowly," he said.

Mr. Stone favored holding up action on old-age pensions until suggestions came from the Federal Government which had, he declared, "demonstrated its inability to cope with the relief situation and become irresponsible in spending the taxpayers' money." Mr. Stone charged that even his own party was seeking political advantage in relief expenditures.

The Ruttledge Climbing Party

© International

Explorers Start From Darjeeling, India

Owing to an Error on the Part of the Agency Supplying This Photograph, the Four People Shown Above Were Wrongly Identified in The Christian Science Monitor of March 10. The Correct Names, From Left to Right, Are: Lieut. J. M. D. Gavin, Mrs. Noel Humphreys (Who Accompanied the Party as Far as Darjeeling), Dr. Humphreys, and Hugh Ruttledge, in Charge of the Expedition

Mountain Climbers Turn Faces Toward Unscaled Himalayas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Two mountaineering expeditions, one British and the other French, have their faces set toward the Himalayas. The British are attempting to ascend Mount Everest. The Frenchmen are to strive for mastery of what is known as The Hidden Peak, in the Karakoram.

Mount Everest is toward the eastern limits of the Himalayan ranges. The Karakoram is in the Western Himalaya. Everest is the highest peak in the world. Its summit reaches 29,140 feet. Successive British expeditions have attempted to conquer it. Thirteen persons have perished in these efforts. But the mountain still defies those who would reach its upper slopes, though each expedition hitherto made has eased the way for its successors.

Climb During Intensest Cold

Everest is always intensely cold, and it has to be climbed at the season when it is coldest. This period is just before the break of the annual summer monsoon, a southwest wind which sweeps up the Indian Ocean and across India into Tibet and brings rains which water the crops throughout a big area. In May a cold, dry wind enwraps Everest and binds its snow and ice together. Avalanches are at other times of year perpetually rumbling down the slopes. In May such falls are very rare.

Early in June the monsoon begins. Its wind is warm and wet and speedily renders climbing impossible. Adventurers have therefore only some eight or nine weeks in which to concentrate their efforts. The last expedition was cut short by a phenomenally early inrush of warm winds.

This year's British expedition is in charge of Hugh Ruttledge, formerly an administrator in this country. His special value to the expedition is his intimate knowledge of the people where Everest lies. His selection for the expedition is the result of his high success in charge of the climb in 1933.

Former Attempts

In 1924 an expedition fixed a camp at 27,000 feet and two climbers, Mr. G. L. Mallory and Mr. A. C. Irvine, pressed onward to scale the last 2000 feet, leaving one other Britisher behind in the camp to help them on their return if necessary. The two ceeding in reaching 28,200 feet. They then were enveloped in mist and never seen again. Two other members of the expedition afterward succeeding in reaching 28,000 feet. They were Lieut-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell. At 28,200 feet they were forced to turn back.

The French expedition to the Karakoram peak landed in India on March 10. It hopes to climb a higher peak than anyone else has yet mastered in that range. British, Germans, Americans and Dutch have all in the past competed for the honor.

Mr. F. S. Smythe, a young Britisher, so far claims the record, as a result of climbing Mount Kamet, 25,447 feet, in 1931.

Students Call Mrs. Owen Greatest Woman of Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, was listed as the greatest modern woman by the freshmen women students studying freshmen problems at the University of Alabama. Mrs. Owen received 149 votes. Running her a close second was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who received 139 votes. Jane Addams was third with 103 votes.

The poll was conducted to determine freshmen opinions before taking up a course in the study of great women. Others listed in the first 10 were: Frances Perkins, 100 votes; Amelia Earhart Putnam, 88; Helen Keller, 78; Anne Morrow Lindbergh, 70; Emily Post, 38; Madame Curie, 66; Mrs. Huey Long, 31. Mrs. Owen is the daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan.

Women in Business and Art Honored by New York League

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—A group of 23 women, selected for achievements in varied fields, were honored last night by the New York League of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women at a dinner.

The program was part of the celebration of Business Women's Week, inaugurated last year as an annual event to emphasize the importance of women in art, business and professions.

The women, their achievements, and birthplaces include:

Lucrezia Bori, Valencia, Spain, soprano, and a director in Metropolitan Opera Association.

Genevieve R. Cline, Warren, Ohio, presiding justice of United States Customs Court, New York.

Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Bardstown, Ky., editor, This Week, Sunday magazine of New York Herald Tribune.

Fannie Hurst, St. Louis, novelist.

Mrs. Hortense M. Odlum, St. George, Utah, president of Bonwit Teller, Fifth Avenue store.

Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Chicago, physician, lecturer.

Mrs. Ann Steese Richardson, Massillon, Ohio, director Good Citizenship Bureau, Women's Home Companion.

Josephine Schain, Minnesota, chairman National Committee on Cause and Cure of War.

Cora Scovil, Pittsburgh, Pa. poster artist.

Mary K. Simkhovitch, Chestnut Hill, Mass., settlement worker.

Polly Petitt, Dover, Del., display-signer.

Margaret Cuthbert, Prince Albert, Sask., director of women's activity, National Broadcasting Company.

Mrs. John S. Sheppard, Bath, N. Y., member of the New York State Liquor Authority.

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Doris I. Byrne, New York City, lawyer and member of the New York Legislature since 1934.

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Bolivian Captive Soldiers Await Release Home to Jobs; Press of Indian Wants Felt

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Twenty-odd thousand Bolivian soldiers and officers wait the command to return home. Prisoners of Paraguay during the later part of the Gran Chaco War, this small army starts moving once the peace terms arranged by the six republics, which helped to terminate the ill-advised, useless conflict, have been signed by the new Paraguayan Government. This Government has now been recognized by the United States and the five nations which labored to bring opposing generals to their senses.

The idea of having to recognize a new government in either Paraguay or Bolivia was the last thought in the minds of the peace delegates who convened in Buenos Aires during several long months while the two armies battled in the western part of the Chaco. However, the successful coup d'état of Col. Rafael Franco of the Paraguayan army and the rather prompt recognition of his right to the presidential chair has adjusted what might have been a complicated issue. The next step is the command for the Bolivian troops to trek homeward.

Home to Vote

The arrival of 20-odd thousand men in Bolivia is of considerable importance to the republic, since, being a conscripted army and representing around 30 per cent of the Bolivian voters, they are needed at home to participate in a forthcoming presidential election. A national election requires, it is understood, a decree calling for the same at least three months before the date determined upon.

At the moment, a serious likelihood apparently exists that the Government now in power (Liberal Party) will be defeated, as the present administration is dominated by politicians of a regime out of favor with the younger element of the Bolivian voting-population. This element is known to favor numerous social reforms (not necessarily socialistic) not dissimilar to those being attempted in countries where the Indian and land question is due for a new deal.

War Debt

Economically, Bolivia is said to be fairly prosperous, due to the demand for tin, its principal export. However, Bolivia has contracted a considerable debt because of large sums needed to finance the Chaco war. The money raised came as a result of internal loans, and these will have to be repaid. The re-financing of this debt appears likely to play an important role in whatever platform an anti-Liberal party completes.

The present Bolivian Chief Executive is not eligible for re-election. The Constitution forbids his succeeding himself. No outstanding candidate to represent the Liberal Party has been suggested, unless Tomás Elio, a lawyer at La Paz, may be so classed. Señor Elio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, represented Bolivia during the Chaco peace conference which terminated the war. Candidates representing the Liberal and opposition groups are not likely to be named until the Bolivian soldiers, now in Paraguay, reach home and express their wishes. The group is an important bloc, hence the question now being asked, Which way will the soldiers go?

Jobs in Sight

The idea that a revolution might occur, once the defeated and none-too-happy army arrives in Bolivia, is not entirely a side issue. Paraguay, for example, did not expect the overthrow of the Government which had accepted rather reasonable peace terms. Bolivians might follow suit, especially as they believe that they got the worst of the deal. A revolution is not out of the question, but there is an excellent reason why it may not materialize; industry appears able to put all returning soldiers to work. Work means money and money will support the troops and their families.

Eighty P. C. of Population

Quite beside the question of a revolution, and yet possible to be tied in with one, is the Indian issue. The groups represent some 80 per cent of Bolivia's population and appear sadly in need of a happier economic status. Somehow the Indians have always needed a better status, not only economic but educational.

Their plight has long been recognized, and at a conference in Panama during 1926, called to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the First Panama Congress, a vote was passed urging that the American Indians be definitely incorporated into Latin-American civilization, and that the peoples of the southern countries intensify their efforts for the intellectual, spiritual, and physical progress of the Indian races.

For the Welfare of the Nation

The Indian problem may not loom very large in the political background of the coming election in Bolivia. But it is there, hence the social reforms contemplated by the youthful element among the Bolivian electorate can hardly fail to include it. Bolivia numbers about 3,000,000 inhabitants: Indians number around 2,400,000. They constitute a problem, and sooner or later the problem must be solved. National economic progress demands a solution.

Apparently the younger generation of Bolivians is aware of conditions in the back-country, as it is aware that a small army of soldiers will soon be en route homeward bound. An unsatisfactory peace treaty, internal debts, and political unrest have climbed aboard the national band wagon. No wonder Bolivia's immediate future excites the interest of Latin-American republics.

G. H. C.

Oklahoma Rewards Careful Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ardmore, Okla.

MORE than 90,000 of this State's motorists are driving cars that carry on their windshields the sticker that makes them partners to safe driving.

In co-operation with the National Safety Council's five-year drive, 40 drivers during 40 days of secretly judged driving through Oklahoma City traffic were awarded theater tickets for their consistent and considerate driving. Later, as a climax of this contest, the seven best drivers of the period were awarded 1936 license plates.

Also in swing at Oklahoma City is the "Courteous Driver" contest. Each day the judges of the safety council select a driver who has shown unusual courtesy in heavy traffic for an award of merit.

Buffalo Society Gets Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19—A comprehensive library of orchestral music, assembled in memory of his wife, has been presented to the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences by its president, Chauncey J. Hamlin. With this collection and those in the Grosvenor and Buffalo Public libraries, Buffalo musicians have at their disposal the important symphonies, overtures, concertos and other orchestral compositions necessary for a complete repertoire.

Needy Who Lose State Rights Present Increasing Problem

By A White Collar Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Citizens without a settlement are daily becoming an increasing problem to welfare organizations, now that federal funds for the care of transients are being withdrawn. Individuals or families, migrating from one state to another in search of subsistence, find that if they stay away too long from their home state they are ineligible for relief from the public funds of the community where they formerly dwelt.

Not until five years pass—longer in some states—can they re-establish a legal settlement, though six months may suffice to establish a voting residence. In some states, one of which is New York, there exist state poor funds for the relief of this class of citizens who have lost their settlement.

Helpful Travelers Aid

To such funds, where they exist, welfare organizations which are already serving the needy to the limit of their treasuries are turning. The case of the Travelers Aid Society in New York City is typical. In 1935 the society assisted 52,000 travelers who found themselves in some kind of difficulty away from their homes and their friends. Of the 10,520 who presented major case work or travel problems, 1824 were boys, 1816 were girls, and there were 1244 families.

In 1936 there has been an increase of 20 per cent over January, 1935, in the number of men and boys presenting special problems, and 13½ per cent in the women and girls over the same period. In February, 1936, the percentage of increase for men and boys is the same as the preceding year, but for girls and women it has increased to 34 per cent.

Difficult Situations Met

Return of many of these people to their homes is often a complicated procedure, not only because of difficult conditions that boys and girls may have run away from, but because of the settlement laws which, welfare workers declare, date back to wholly different social conditions in Queen Elizabeth's time. At an interstate conference on transient and settlement laws held last week in Trenton, N. J., there was agreement that there should be immediate extension of reciprocal agreements between commonwealths for the care of dependent persons who drift from place to place in search of subsistence.

Four New England states have already enacted statutes along these lines, according to Frank W. Goodhue, director of the division of aid and relief of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare and chairman of the Committee of Interstate Problems of the American Public Welfare Association.

Demand Federal Help

Representatives of 21 states participating in the conference adopted unanimously a resolution calling upon the Government to accept immediate responsibility for the relief and employment of transients, to be made effective through permanent departments of state governments, and co-ordinate local units of administration.

"The boys and girls who come to us ask only for work. They declare they don't want to go back to school," said Miss Virginia M. Murray, executive secretary of the Travelers Aid Society, talking about its efforts to provide relief to transients.

"They come to New York and are astonished that there is no work. 'It is such a big place we thought surely we could find something to do,' they say again and again. Some come from families where there are simply too many mouths to feed.

Delicate Home Conditions

"Others are in disgrace at home, and these are the most delicate problems of all, for we have to work for reconciliations with full knowledge and consent of the children. A lasting arrangement can be reached in no other way."

Few parents these days turn out to be so hard-hearted as they so often were represented as being in the old-time melodramas, Miss Murray intimated.

"The settlement laws of some states work against us when we are trying to place a dependent person with a relative," she continued. "Even when we have proof that the relative is willing and able to support such a person we often have to go through a prolonged process of obtaining the consent of the charity authorities, who are under the necessity to making sure that such a person shall not become a state charge now that he has lost his settlement through prolonged absence from the state.

Wide Variety Met

"Just now we are making the best disposition we can for an Italian family which has been absent from New York state long enough to have lost its settlement and so become ineligible for local relief. The father is under a criminal indictment, and the mother must be separated from her three children in order that they may be placed in state institutions.

"Changing conditions of hospital employment bring graduate nurses to us looking for work of any kind that will keep them going. Many school teachers come looking for jobs, eager to adjust themselves to new lines of work when they find places in the profession for which they were trained are all filled.

"For the habitual transient, the drifter we can do nothing now that our funds are so limited that we can extend care only to people upon a selective basis."

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Children and a Bonfire

IN OUR garden, you can always tell when spring is on the way. Its coming is heralded not so much by bud, bird-song, and shower as by fire—bonfire. All through the autumn, all through the winter, the pile has grown and grown on the late potato patch. The prunings of the trees and bushes, the dried stems of the flower borders, the vagrant leaves, the weeds that wilt out will not waste; all, sooner or later, find their way to the rising pyre. Then on a crisp Saturday afternoon, when winter and spring stand chatting at the gate, a match is laid to the windward side and, lo! the garden is full of smoke—and little children. For, without these, you cannot have a bonfire; not a true bonfire. The smoke, certainly, one might happily dispense with, but the children never.

Attached to our garden is a small troop of children. They are not precisely on the staff; they are not so much members as adherents. Every day they skirt the lower wall on their way to and from school. Thus it was that, when the first tiny flame flickered at the base of the doomed heap, a dozen pairs of eager eyes watched its progress, a dozen bated breaths became audible, a dozen pairs of hands grasped tighter still on fork and rake, waiting the command to cast on fuel and yet more fuel.

* * *

IT IS THE children's hour, and, as a grown-up, I am content to stand aside and watch the play. There is Jessie. Jessie is everywhere, bodily and vocally. She mothers and hectors, dominates and cajoles, like a veritable old lady who lived in a shoe. Jessie must always be up and doing. Once, at her earnest and repeated request, I allowed her to spend part of a summer afternoon at odd jobs in the garden; since when she regards herself as indispensable. Such a high sense of duty is praiseworthy, only the urge so often takes the little woman at the inopportune moment; as when, the ground hard as concrete after a week's frost, she bursts in breathless, to ask if I'd like her to do a bit of weeding. Or, between downpours, offers to fill up the bird-bath. Wee Erchie, her brother, is the baby of our company. He has a sort of semi-detached manner, has Erchie; a habit of contentedly wandering away alone. At the bonfire, this habit persistently leads him to leeward; so that Erchie, gasping and rubbing his smarting eyes, probably wonders if, after all, a "bonner" is worth his trouble.

* * *

THAT WAS RUTH who has just left me, drying her tears. In her case they were caused, not by the smoke, but by "Bowie," who had forcibly taken away her fork and left her, in its place, the stump of an old broom. Now that Ruth's tears are over, I have an uneasy feeling that I have been rash; for I stopped them by the promise of an old umbrella. Why umbrella? This way: Long ago, while tidying up the toolshed, I found a castaway parasol. It had certainly seen better times, but to Ruth it was a rare windfall. And, incidentally, the rest of that day was marked by a succession of calls from well-nigh all the little girls of the neighborhood, singly and in pairs, inquiring if I had any old parasols or umbrellas to give away. But Ruth! I find myself beginning to dodge Ruth. She seems to lie in wait, pouncing on me at the most unexpected places to ask if I have any more old umbrellas. And old umbrellas are now extinct in our household.

* * *

"BOWIE," WHOM WE have just seen in an unfavorable light, is one of my "old hands." During the school holidays of the past two summers he has helped me in the garden, picking berries, running errands, and doing the lighter kinds of market-garden work. James is his name by registration, "Bowie" by local usage, for his father and grandfather were "Bowie" before him, being coopers to trade. And in our parts, be it known, a cooper is not a maker of barrels, but of "bowies." I took to "Bowie" at our first meeting. He called on me one afternoon while I was busy in the garden. Could I let him have a turnip? Why a turnip? I asked. For the school-teacher; they were having a nature lesson that afternoon and teacher had sent him, "Bowie," in search of a turnip.

"Ask the greengrocer to give you a good-sized one, James—about the size of your own head will do nicely." The greengrocer, not having a turnip up to his idea, "Bowie" had come along to me. I told him he was welcome to a turnip and that he had better pick one for himself among the swedes at the far side o' the garden. He seemed rather a long time over his choice, so I stepped along to help. As I arrived, "Bowie" stood up, a smile of satisfaction on his face, a fine-looking turnip under his arm. Alongside the rows lay a score of uprooted swedes. I looked at them, and then at "Bowie."

"I've got one—a good yin!"

"You've got one! But what are all these?"

"Oh, they yins are no use; they dinna fit."

"Dinna fit? What do you mean, laddie?"

"Well, teacher said I was to bring a turnip as big as my head, and this is the only one that fits ma cap."

Overlooking the stricken swedes, I engaged "Bowie" on the spot for the coming holiday season. Undoubtedly "a lad o' pairts," I reasoned.

* * *

IF ONE IS inclined to believe that the rising generation is getting work-shy, let him take a fruit-garden, and let it be known that he is willing to hire boys during the school holidays when the fruit is ripe for picking.—"Between the ages of 12 and 14 years, inclusive," say the education authorities. Then let the prospective employer beware of juvenile subterfuge. Such as that of little Alick!

One day, last summer, Alick and Billy stood, hand in hand, on my doorstep asking to be "taken on." "You're not twelve years old, Alick, neither is Billy. Do you want to get me into trouble with the policeman?" Alick was visibly disappointed. "Never mind, sonny, your turn will soon come. How old are you now?" Alick brightened. "I'm eight, and Billy is six. That makes twelve, sir." It is always easy to respect the law.

There is a rumor that the tenements which house most of my garden helps are soon to be pulled down and that homes are to be provided in another district. If so, I shall certainly miss the bairns. And if I am asked in what way I shall miss them most, I think that I cannot do better than reply in the words of Colin.—That's Colin, over there, trying to persuade "Bowie" to take a running leap over the bonfire.—Some time ago, Colin took to visiting a shepherd where he tended his sheep up the riverside, a mile or more. Meeting him one day, I asked what was the attraction that drew him so far away from home. Colin hung his head a bit and remained mute; but, seeing my query was meant in a friendly way, at last unbosomed himself.

"Well, sir, the shepherd speaks to me, and—and I likes his speakin's."

I should miss the children; they speak to me—and I likes their speakin's.

W. F.

Beauty

BEAUTY is always there,
Always there,
Not the distance of a star,
Not far.

If beauty is always there,
Then she is here,
For here is a place
Others call there.
Here is a different face
Of beauty. She is here.

It is not far to beauty,
Not far.

EDOUARD DU BURON

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THE CONVERSATION: *A Painting by Marcellin Desboutin*

THE original of Desboutin's picture is small, perhaps not more than twenty inches high, but it is a page from Parisian life, and perhaps for that very reason the costumes are given unusual prominence. The painter's interest was more in what the ladies wore than what they said. As a composition it is informal almost to the point of overbalance to the left, but it doubtless was not considered of prime importance by the painter, who set it down as one of the minor episodes in a very busy life. The solidity of the construction, the fine craftsmanship, the harmonious low tones of the rich paint appeal to us perhaps more than the subject matter.

Desboutin, though not often heard of now, was a romantic figure of the nineteenth century, the friend of Manet, Puvis de Chavannes and Degas, and one of the most popular among his fellow artists of Montmartre. He was born in 1823, and decided to study law, but since his means were sufficient to permit him to do as he pleased, he also learned to paint and etch, and for a year or so worked in Couture's studio. Art was only one of his hobbies, however, and he pursued literature with equal ardor. At one time he lived in Florence for a period of eighteen years, writing, painting, entertaining his friends lavishly.

The Franco-Prussian war snatched away his fortune and he returned with his family to Paris, practically penniless, to take up art in earnest as a vocation till his eightieth year. His friends all marveled that one who had been able to indulge any fancy should proceed without any evidence of bitterness to lead an entirely different kind of life, dependent for his living upon the sale of the products of his brush and etching needle, in which he was successful. He was a constant exhibitor at the Salons and painted a number of notable portraits, which are considered among the best of his work. His etchings were quite uneven in merit, and for a time he found difficulty in establishing a truly personal style, for he had studied the work of others so assiduously that he fell, doubtless often unconsciously, into their mannerisms.

In this little painting, which belongs to the Coburn Memorial Collection of The Art Institute of Chicago, we see him as the mirror of his own times, owing a good deal to his study of Manet, but expressing his own ideas adequately and well.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Unmatched Gardens of Madeira

WHEREIN the fascination of Madeira lies, its essential spirit and potent charm, it is not easy to say, but certain it is that she throws gold-dust into the eyes of all who yield to her spell, and it is through a glamour of enchantment that they behold her. . . .

The simple lines of the well-built, substantial, colour-washed houses are as a rule good and pleasing, set in the frame of their luxuriant gardens with vivid creepers falling in showers of loveliness over wall and pergola and mirante, which in themselves would make things of beauty of the meanest hovels. The tiles of the houses add their notes of colour to the whole, old beautiful roofs shading from amber to brown, newer ones of a somewhat strident red, and the latest monstrosities of a diaper design in many colours, but even these are absorbed into the glowing picture, touched by the alchemy of the arch-magician. What does anything matter? One ceases to be critical of detail when one can revel in such wealth of colour under such golden sunshine, with the mountains ever varying as sun, cloud, and mist play over them on one hand, mighty headlands and the dazzling sea on the other. Whether intrinsically beautiful or not, and in spite of all that captious critics may say, the old-world town is full of charm, with its grass-grown, cobbled streets, its carros and its corças and its sense of abundant leisure.

Under the blue mist of the jacaranda trees which line the Praça, if the season be April, and on every convenient seat may be seen happy idlers enjoying their prolonged siesta, or engaged in endless conversation, for the Madeiran is a great talker. . . .

One steps into the warm sunlight, leans on the rail over which a Bougainvillea falls in soft trails of mauve-pink. One looks out on the soft green of a lawn dappled with the long shadows of a row of palms, on the vivid reds of poinsettia and hibiscus, on roses pink and yellow, and the deep rich purple of Iasiandra. A jacaranda tree with its mimosa-like foliage throws its branches over the verandah to the right, and to the left a glimpse of sapphire sea is framed by an arch formed by a tree camellia and a giant tree-fern, while the tattered leaves of a banana insinuate themselves into the picture. A group of women on the path below call one's attention to their baskets of watercress, apples, and flowers—arum lilies and masses of violets; one with Madeira embroideries makes a delightful study, her multi-coloured garments of green and pink and lilac toning in with the Streptosolen hedge which forms her background. One wanders out to buy a handful of violets fresh and fragrant from their mountain home, and saunters down one of the many paths of enchantment which beckon one and comes to rest in a wicker chair set in a quiet corner. . . .

Madeira has been called "The Flower-Garden of the Atlantic," and no better or truer name could be found for it. Literally,

> "It seems as though from all the bowers,
> And fairest fields of all the year
> The mingled spoil were gathered here."

There is a splendour, a lavish prodigality of blossom in the gardens of Madeira unmatched probably in the world, and it is impossible to write of them in anything but what may seem to the reader unacquainted with their beauties, to be extravagant language.—J. EDITH HUTCHISON, in "Things Seen in Madeira." (London: Seeley, Service. New York: Dutton.)

Homage to Music

MUSIC,
You are the spring of fresh water where rest
the caravans at the heavy noon time.
You are the wind from off the snow touching
the brow of the climber.
You are the voice heard in the city. When men
hear you, they turn their faces for a moment
to the valley of their birth.
In you I hear the clash of ten thousand spears,
and the thunder of black horses over a broad
plain of silver.
Strange birds fuse their songs in your voice in
the night time, and many golden gates open
in magic cities at the speaking of your name.
There is a swirl of bright dust where you
passed, and a flower lost in the heart of the
dust.
In you the tempest becomes a voice singing.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Remedy for Loneliness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY in the world today are searching in every direction for a remedy for loneliness, for something which will relieve and comfort suffering and heavy hearts, and satisfy the human longing for companionship and true happiness. Perhaps in this search many material paths and distractions have been sought, or perhaps, in some cases, added hard work or diversion in travel has been resorted to as a possible antidote. But invariably, whenever only material remedies for establishing true and lasting happiness and contentment have been sought and applied, there has resulted a wilderness of disillusionment and additional loneliness.

Yet, right where we are at this moment, there is a sure, quick, and permanent remedy for all loneliness ever at hand, one which, in the words of Isaiah (61:3), will give us "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." This remedy for all heavy-heartedness, this "garment of praise," is the spiritual understanding, gained through the inspired teachings of Christian Science, that God is divine Love, the infinitely tender Father-Mother of all, and that man is His beloved child, made in His image and likeness, and possessing all joy and bliss.

To all who have suffered from loneliness or separation, comes a wondrous message of comfort and glad assurance in the knowledge that divine Love is ever present, filling all space, ready to still all fears, supply every need, and gently saying, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine" (Luke 15:31). Even if we have strayed into paths of doubt and hardship, wondering at times if there be a God at all, and if so, what can be the cause of our suffering, this call of true and present sonship with divine Love awakens us out of our seeming darkness, and enables us to realize that love and happiness, in fact, an overflowing abundance of good is ours, now and forever.

Not one moment longer need we suffer or feel heavy-laden, for we have found, with convincing certainty, the spiritual fact that we are never alone, never separated from good, but are ever in the presence of God, who is man's Life, surrounded by His infinite love and tender care. And this satisfying knowledge has the powerful effect of immediately dispersing the loneliness and fear that had seemed to darken us before. We have allowed the reality of the spiritual fact that divine Life, Love, is omnipotent and omnipresent to dwell supreme in our thinking, thereby leaving no room for the false suggestions of material beliefs of darkness and doubt, caused only by ignorance of true being. Turning to page 597 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we find "wilderness" defined thus: "Loneliness; doubt; darkness. Spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence."

In applying this remedy of spiritual thinking when material sense suggests a sense of loneliness, we find a gloriously happy existence opening before us, just as the beautiful colors of a flower are revealed when the bud expands in the warm sunlight. When our thoughts have been enclosed in material darkness, the real beauty and joy of life have been hidden from our gaze. But with our thoughts expanding in the consciousness of divine Love's reality and warmth, even the small everyday things bring to joy and gladness, for we are looking for and finding, not separation from love and good, but oneness with good, with Love, in everything we do.

In this happy state of right thinking, our thoughts of others naturally undergo a change. Holding to the knowledge of our true selfhood, we begin to look for the good, the loveliness of the reflection of God in our fellow men. Hard, unloving thoughts about others cannot lodge in a consciousness at one with divine Love. With the melting away in our thinking of false beliefs about others, whether it be of unlovely characteristics, physical deformity, sickness, or limitation of any kind, we shall find ourselves continually busy in reflecting divine Love. Then will our lives be filled with every good thing—right companionship, a happy sense of home, success in our business or career, and a loving, constructive desire to serve our fellow men. Thus do we prove true what Mrs. Eddy says on page 494 of Science and Health, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

Bavarian Village

IT RESTED under precipitous heights, in a smiling green space to which we came at evening. Geese and chickens and swine were turning homeward in little droves from the cool woods and the bright pastures. Charming children tumbled out of the painted houses, round flaxen heads glimmering in the sunset.

Its last rays turned a sudden rain-storm to falling drops of jade that flung back tiny silver arrows from the purple cobbles. The first stars gathered above the painted gables round which swallows wheeled and cried, and the faded pictures in blue and gold and violet and rose on the façades of the houses gathered beauty and strength in the lamplight that began to shine in the windows. Behind the precipitous main street the Ammer flowed, swift and clear between its green meadows, swirling under its little bridges and singing over its stones. Through the rain the cattle came from the higher pastures with cautious feet on the wet road and the sound of a score of bells to mark their passing, turning off, each one, at its own gate.

Our hostess greeted us in careful English—a charming courtesy. We made our devoir in equally careful German, and she bowed. Then we shook hands all round and were friends. Even the little cat came to be petted and flicked her ears appreciatively at our efforts in her own tongue. There was a long-legged youth, and a primrose-headed little girl of eleven, and a grave baby of two. The upper rooms had long windows, open on a wooden balcony that ran right round the house; and beyond it the mountains sprang up and up, cloud-capped and crowned with stars. Beneath it the Ammer brawled softly. There was sparse white enameled furniture and a bare polished floor and an ewer filled with icy water.

The rain had ceased when we went out later in the evening. The open sky was thick with stars, and behind the mountains the rim of the moon made a silver bow. Shadowy pines were outlined in that delicate light. The cold air blew softly and carried the sound of singing with it. How still and quiet and remote it was—night and stars and the wandering airs—warmed by the heartening shine of lamplit windows under the Bavarian Alps.

D. T.

КАК ИЗБАВИТЬСЯ ОТ ТОСКИ ОДИНОЧЕСТВА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Сколько есть теперь на свете людей, которые смотрят во всех направлениях в поисках за средством против тоски одиночества, таким средством, которое способно было бы облегчить и утешить страждущую и унылую душу, удовлетворить жажду общения с людьми и жажду настоящего счастья. В поисках за этим средством многие думают его найти в плоскости материальных путей и развлечений. Иные-же быть может, ищут в некоторых случаях более поглощающей работы, или же предпринимают для разнообразия какое-нибудь путешествие, прибегая к этим мерам, как к возможному противоядию. Когда, однако, люди прибегают только к материальному способу для приобретения настоящего и длящегося счастья, то это неизменно приводит их к мрачным разочарованиям и к еще худшей тоске одиночества.

Между тем, в том самом месте, где мы в эту минуту находимся, всегда имеется под рукой верное, быстрое и прочное средство против одиночества, в чем бы последнее не выражалось. Говоря об этом средстве, Исайя сказал: (61:3) "Вместо пепла дается украшение, вместо плача—елей радости, вместо унылого духа—славная одежда." Эта "славная одежда"—средство против душевного уныния—есть духовное понимание, приобретенное через вдохновенное учение Христианской Науки. Это духовное понимание говорит нам, что Бог есть божественная Любовь, бесконечно любящий, Отец-Мать всех людей и что человек — Его любимое чадо, созданное по Его образу и подобию—обладает полнотой радости и блаженства.

Чудесная благовесть утешения и радостной уверенности приходит к тем, кто страдает от одиночества или разлуки, когда они узнают, что божественная Любовь всегда с нами, что она заполняет все пространство и всегда готова утишить нашу боязнь и дать нам все, в чем мы нуждаемся, ласково говоря нам: "Сын мой, ты всегда со мною, и все мое твое" (Лука 15:31) Допустим, что мы сбились с дороги и забрели на путь сомнений и лишений, иногда даже спрашивая себя есть-ли Бог вообще, а если есть, то что-же является причиной наших страданий? Но вот призыв и напоминание о том, что мы находимся в настоящее время в абсолютном родстве с божественной Любовью пробуждает нас от кажущегося нам затмения и дает нам возможность с ясностью сознания отнестись к тому факту, что любовь и счастье—да, изобилие блага—неот'емлемо наши теперь и и веки.

Ни на одну минуту дольше не должны мы страдать под тяжелым душевным гнетом, ибо мы теперь узнали с полной уверенностью, что мы никогда не бываем одни, никогда не разлучены с добром, мы узнали, что мы всегда находимся в присутствии Бога—а Бог есть Жизнь человека—окруженные Его бесконечной любовью и нежной заботливостью. Утешительное познание этого духовного факта обладает могучей силой для того, чтобы тут-же рассеять тоску одиночества и страх, которые как-будто омрачали нас. Пусть вонарится в мыслях наших яркая действительность того духовного факта, что божественная Любовь, жизнь всемогуща и вездесуща, и тогда не останется места для ложных наущений исходящих из плотских верований мрака и сомнений, которые вытекают лишь из нашего неведения об истинном бытии. Обращаясь к странице 597 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" книги Мэри Бэкер Эдди, мы находим следующее толкование слова "пустыня"; "Одиночество; сомнение; мрак. Свобода мысли и идеи; предверье, в котором телесное ощущение всего исчезает и духовное чувство развертывает великие факты бытия."

Пользуясь духовными мыслями, как средством против внешних чувств, когда последние наводят нас на мысль о нашем одиночестве, мы видим, как перед нами раскрываются возможности прекрасной счастливой жизни, подобно тому, как обнаруживается чудесная окраска цветка, когда распускается бутон под теплым солнечным светом. Когда мысли наши заключены в материальном мраке, то истинная красота и радость жизни скрыты от нашего взора. Когда же Любовь начинает нас согревать своей теплотой и становится для нас чем-то реальным, и когда мысли наши преисполняются познанием этого факта, то даже повседневные мелочи жизни начинают приносить нам радость и удовлетворение, ибо мы ищем и находим не разлуку с Любовью а, ищем и находим во всем, что мы делаем наше согласие с добром, с Любовью.

И вот когда мы приобретаем то счастливое душевное состояние, в котором мысли наши работают в правильном направлении, тогда наши мысли о других людях естественно подвергаются изменению. Твердо зная, в чем заключается наше истинное "я," мы начинаем видеть все хорошее в наших ближних, видеть в них красоту божественного отражения. Холодные, нелюбящие мысли о других не могут пребывать в сознании, которое сливается с божественной Любовью. Когда исчезнут из наших мыслей ложные представления о других людях—идет-ли речь о неприятных чертах характера, о телесном убожестве, о недуге или о каких-бы то ни было недостатках, —когда эти ложные представления исчезнут, то окажется, что вся наша забота будет заключаться в том, чтобы проявлять в нашей жизни возможно больше божественной Любви. И тогда жизнь наша заполнится и войдет в нее одно лишь хорошее: душевное общение, семейное счастье, успех в делах, или в карьере, и любовное творческое желание служить нашим братьям. Таким путем мы докажем правильность того, что Mrs. Эдди говорит на странице 494 Science and Health: "Божественная Любовь всегда шла и будет идти на встречу к человеку во всех его нуждах."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Passing Thought

THE ivy
on the garden wall
grows in odd curled patterns
like remembered conversation
in a lonely heart.

SYLVIA SPENCER

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Business and Industry

Industrial Activity Lower in January in Major Countries

Commerce and Finance

United Fruit Co. Has Moderately Profitable Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Despite the fact that the United Fruit Company shipped about 2,000,000 more stems of bananas during the year 1935 than it did in 1934 the company showed a decline in earnings.

Earnings for the year 1935 were equal to $10,359,000, or $3.54 a share. This compares with $12,049,000 or $4.15 a share during the year 1934, according to the annual report just issued.

The president, Francis R. Hart, stated that in fixed property the company's investments stand at $278,500,000, of which 62 per cent, or $174,000,000, is invested in the tropics.

During 1935 the company paid for wages in the tropics, for purchased fruit and for tropical taxes the sum of $35,300,000.

The company appropriated for capital expenditures in 1936, including the work now in progress, $7,448,000.

During the first six months of 1935, economic conditions in continental Europe were disturbed on account of quota changes and restrictions in certain countries. This dislocation of continental markets was far-reaching, but it may be said that conditions have improved and that many of the difficulties are by way of being solved. Business has been resumed with Germany.

Included in the Company's fleet are eighty-nine ships representing an investment of $92,384,000, and nine chartered vessels. This fleet aggregates 424,778 gross tons. During the year these ships carried 49,403 passengers and 893,112 tons of general cargo and 51,900,000 stems of bananas, about two million more stems than were carried in 1934. During the year $3,500,000 was spent in repairs and betterments to ships. Including bananas and sugar 1,022,000 tons were carried in 1935 or 83,000 more tons than were carried in 1934.

The raw sugar crop, restricted by Cuban legislation was 810,656 bags as compared with 1,288,227 bags in 1934. However, the Company was permitted to continue to grind cane for molasses from which it produced 15,662,240 gallons. This enabled the Company to harvest an additional 33,666 acres of cane which materially assisted in keeping cultivations from deterioration and also permitted the continued employment of Cuban labor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 19—T. Jefferson Coolidge, who resigned recently as Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Arthur A. Pollan were elected directors of the United Fruit Company yesterday at the annual meeting in Jersey City. The directors will meet in Boston on Monday to elect officers for the year.

On United Fruit Board

Blank & Stoller

T. Jefferson Coolidge

Elected to Board of United Fruit Company; Formerly Under Secretary of the Treasury and Vice-President of the First National Bank, Boston

Universal Pictures Control Passes To Standard Capital Co.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Control of the world organization of Universal Pictures Corporation today has passed from Carl Laemmle, its head for more than a quarter of a century, to the Standard Capital Company.

Mr. Laemmle, a pioneer in the American motion picture industry, saw his production company grow from the nickelodeon days of 1906 to one of the few film managements to survive the years of mergers and general flux that has characterized the big-time era of the industry.

In announcing his retirement and the sale of the opening control of Universal, Mr. Laemmle assured the Standard group, which was organized in 1935 to finance motion picture productions, of the availability of his services and counsel, but he has been gradually relinquishing the gradual burden of production since 1929, when he raised his son, Carl Laemmle Jr., to the position of general manager of his company.

J. Cheever Cowdin is president of the purchasing company, which, according to Hollywood reports received here, paid $1,500,000 cash for the property and $4,000,000 in eight-year debentures for 90 per cent of the corporate holdings. There is a $1,000,000 mortgage on the 235-acre studio property in Hollywood, these reports added.

Changes Reported In Stock Holdings

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Substantial liquidations and purchases of securities in January by officers and directors of corporations were reported by the securities commission today.

The Cord Corporation bought 11,300 shares of Auburn automobile common, bringing its holdings to 62,120 shares. The corporation has been increasing its holdings in recent months.

Stock of Graham Paige motors was heavily liquidated by Edward D. Stair, Detroit, an officer, who sold 24,052 shares of the common to reduce his holdings to 36,763.

Edward G. Budd of Philadelphia, sold 5700 common shares of Budd Wheel Company, and A. A. Anderson, Grand Rapids, Mich., bought 6000 common of Hayes Body Corporation, to complete the list of major transactions in automotive stocks.

Late reports for December showed a few sizeable gifts. C. E. Briggs, Cleveland, gave away 10,000 shares of Eaton Manufacturing Company common, retaining but one share of his holdings.

Paul E. Fitspatrick of Boston gave 4700 common of Brown Durrell Company.

Interest in Philippines As a Source of Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Possibilities of the Philippines as a source of oil has been notably stimulated in recent months, according to the Department of Commerce.

During the second half of 1935, the report shows, 26 corporations were registered to engage in the exploitation of oil lands in the Islands. These corporations were granted 53 leases to explore for oil covering a total of nearly 1,000,000 hectares (2,470,000 acres). In accordance with Philippine laws covering petroleum lands, these leases are for a period of one year.

The past history of oil development in the Philippines has not been encouraging, the report states. A few years ago an American company spent over 2,000,000 pesos ($1,000,000) drilling for oil on the Bontoc Peninsula and also explored other areas. Their drilling did not reveal the presence of oil in commercial quantities. Geologists for other companies have done some exploration work in other sections of the Islands without any encouraging indications, it was stated.

A. C. Anderson Comptroller Of General Motors Corp.

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, announced the appointment of A. O. Anderson as comptroller of the corporation. He succeeds E. W. Proctor, who has been granted a leave of absence.

The new comptroller started as a production clerk with the Weston-Mott Company, which was later merged with the Buick division of General Motors.

Washington Co-operative New Membership Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19—Gains made in farmers marketing and supply buying co-operatives throughout the country, as reported by the Farm Credit Administration, were true of the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association which report the greatest gain in membership for 1935 in the history of the association.

Of the national associations, it is estimated that they did a total business of $1,530,000,000 during the marketing season of 1934-35, an increase of 12.1 per cent over the previous season. Total membership is estimated at 3,280,000, an increase of 3.9 per cent.

The Washington Association reports an increase of 2641 and a total membership of 17,749. Sales volume of the association totaled $16,331,314.21, compared with $14,307,148.37 for 1934, an increase of 14.15 per cent. The average return to the members per dozen eggs was 21 per cent higher than in 1934, while the cost of feed was only 11 per cent more.

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LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Montgomery Ward Net $2.65 a Share In the Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Montgomery Ward & Co. net profit for the year 1935 was equal to $13,527,310 after expenses, depreciation, amortization, provision for federal and state income taxes and all other charges, according to the annual report. This is equal to $2.65 on the outstanding common stock. These earnings compare with $9,161,054, or $1.72 a share for the year 1934.

Net sales in the last year were the largest in the history of the company, amounting to $293,042,357. This compares with sales of $249,805,721 in the preceding 12 months. Sewell L. Avery, president, explained in his letter to stockholders that the increase in sales was due partly to development of the time-payment business, now including all classes of merchandise.

Current Assets

The balance sheet of Jan. 31 shows cash of $15,220,171, current assets of $114,467,809, and current liabilities of $17,631,525, compared with $23,999,615, $99,597,440 and $13,881,251, respectively, a year before.

In connection with changes in the balance sheet, Mr. Avery stated:

"Of great importance are the changes in the current assets, due primarily to a substantial increase in both receivables and inventories. This indicates the need for additional working capital required by the steady growth and development of the business.

"Receivables, less reserves, increased $13,184,000 during the year, chiefly in time-payment accounts. Inventories were built up from $53,184,000 to $65,435,000. This additional investment is due to broader lines of merchandise now being carried in the houses and stores and the resultant larger inventories required by the increased sales. Use of the company's funds to meet these requirements of growth has reduced bank balances. Current liabilities have increased for the same reason.

Debt Retirement

"During the past year we retired in full the long-term debt of $1,905,000 and expended $3,517,000 for buildings and equipment."

Commenting on taxes, Mr. Avery said:

"Both federal and local taxes constitute an increasingly large item of expense. The trend in taxes is definitely upward, and will so remain as long as governmental expenditures and borrowings continue to mount. Our 1935 total tax bill was $11,325,000, an increase of $2,800,000 over last year. The company is required to file annually more than 1600 tax returns. The amount of $5,221,000 (equal to $1.14 per share of common stock) represented the company's direct expense for income, property and similar taxes—an increase of $1,848,000 over 1934. The remaining $6,104,000 is made up of sales taxes, excise taxes and processing taxes, added to the price of merchandise and paid by the consumer."

Silent on Mexico's Insurance Action

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—State Department officials remained silent after studying advices from Mexico City that all United States marine and fire insurance companies in Mexico had ceased operations.

A detailed report on the cessation of insurance activities there by American firms, however, was received from Thomas D. Bowman, Consul General, and won the immediate attention of acting secretary William Phillips.

A Mexican insurance law which went into effect last Aug. 31 was believed the cause of the foreign underwriters' withdrawal. The law requires foreign insurance companies to invest heavily in Mexican Government bonds and Government-approved mortgages.

Duke Power Suit May Be Appealed to Supreme Court

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 19 (AP)—The way was open for an early appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the Duke Power Company's suit to restrain the building of a $2,750,000 power project by Greenwood County, South Carolina, with PWA funds.

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals recently upheld the county's right to proceed with the project. The power company obtained from Judge John J. Parker here a stay of mandate pending applications to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari.

The suit came to the Circuit Court on appeal from a decision by District Judge H. H. Watkins of Anderson, S. C., who ruled against Greenwood County.

Wells Fargo Bank Reports Increases Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company of San Francisco reports increases over a year ago in practically all important items of both sides of the ledger.

These increases included a 12 per cent gain in deposits reported at $211,994,892, and on the resources side an 11 per cent gain in "investments," while loans and discounts increased $2,150,000 to $59,700,000. This increase was entirely in commercial loans.

Total resources of the bank as of March 4 were $238,313,700, some $25,000,000 larger than a year ago.

White Sewing Machine Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profits of the White Sewing Machine Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $35,580, after depreciation, provision for interest, special charges, etc., compared with a net loss of $82,129 in 1934. Profit from operation before providing for depreciation, interest and special charges, was $387,948, from which were deducted $152,174 for provision for debentures and other interest; $194,929 for depreciation, and $3361 for loss on capital assets scrapped.

World Production Declines Slightly While Prices Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—First decline in world production since last July was registered in January, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The drop was slight. Prices of raw materials and foodstuffs advanced sharply, the board states.

During the month of January industrial activity was lower than at the end of 1935 in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and in most of the Central American countries, the report says. Production was reported higher in Mexico, Belgium, Australia and in the Scandinavian and South American countries. Little change was noted in the Netherlands. In France, the survey shows, curtailed activity was general, except in those industries working on government contracts.

Textile Price Drops

"The Japanese textile industry has been adversely affected by the recent decline in world prices of cotton, rayon and silk," the board states. "The statistical position of the wool industry is strong and has brought about considerable improvement in Australian activity. A marked increase in output was reported by the building trade in Belgium. Italian industry, except for those branches engaged in supplying war materials, remained depressed. In Great Britain the decline in activity was due primarily to a greater-than-seasonal recession in the volume of private and public building, caused by abnormally severe weather. The trend of output in the English capital equipment industries remained upward during January."

The gold value of world trade for the entire year of 1935, the board says, was 1.8 per cent higher than in 1934, but was lower than for any of the preceding depression years. The value declined slightly during December, the combined index standing at 38 per cent of the 1929 average, as compared with 38.7 per cent in the preceding month and 36 per cent in December, 1934.

While world prices of cotton, silk and tin declined in January, the report points out, advances in other materials brought the average for nine commodities to 66.9 per cent of the 1928 average. This, it is stated, was the second highest figure reached in the recovery period and represents an increase of 109.7 per cent over the depression low point registered in June, 1932.

Wholesale Prices Off in U. S.

The survey shows that the general wholesale price level declined slightly in the United States, the Netherlands and Great Britain during January; remained substantially unchanged in Sweden, and advanced in France, Germany, Belgium and Canada. Preliminary reports for the month of February, the board says, indicate a rise in the United States and France, little change in Germany and some recession in Great Britain and Canada.

Security prices advanced sharply in all of the leading markets during February and the first week of March. On March 7, it is reported, the index of common stock prices on 11 important exchanges was 10.8 per cent higher than at the end of 1935. Foreign currencies declined in terms of the dollar during the second half of February and the first 10 days of March, the decline being especially pronounced after the announcement of German remilitarization of the Rhineland, the report adds.

Ontario's Debt May Be Cut $9,962,352 During Coming Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 19—That the gross debt of the Province of Ontario will be reduced by $9,962,352 during the coming year, "the first reduction since the dawn of the century," was the promise made by Premier M. F. Hepburn, as he recently presented his budget in the Legislature, as Provincial Treasurer.

While announcing a deficit of $13,496,609 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, he said that in addition to lowering the gross debt next year, he would produce a surplus of $597,985. He proposes to accomplish this in part by the estimated revenue of $6,000,000 from the new income tax levy, and by an $8,000,000 cut in the expenditure for unemployment relief.

The $13,000,000 deficit was forecast last spring, Mr. Hepburn pointed out, while his gross ordinary expenditures were $72,147,039, instead of the estimated $73,311,593. Gross ordinary revenues were $79,014,075 instead of the estimated $73,705,246. Relief costs, however, for 1935, amounted to $20,363,645, while he had set aside only $15,000,000 in his budget last spring.

For 1936-37, Premier Hepburn forecast gross ordinary revenues, $86,415,649, or nearly $8,000,000 above the "$5,000,000-more-than-expected" revenues received last year, gross ordinary expenditures forecast $73,217,663 and relief cost forecast $12,600,000, or total ordinary costs, $85,817,663, with a surplus forecast of $597,985.

With the increased revenues, he proposed some expansions in government services next year. The capital expenditure of the Province will be decreased again to provide the debt reduction.

Find Many New Oil Fields In Texas-Louisiana Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, March 19—During the past 12 months there have been 16 new oil fields and more than 100 new prospective domes discovered in the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast area, according to the Oil Weekly.

The new fields discovered have brought the proven acreage of this area up to in excess of 87,000 acres and the total producing fields to 97.

This section, which was opened to oil production with the Spindle Top fields in 1901, has produced to date more than 1,160,000,000 barrels of oil and has an estimated reserve of approximately two billion barrels more, according to the Oil Weekly's compilation. This is about one sixth of the nation's reserves. Of the 2,000,000,000 barrels reserve, 1,750,000,000 barrels will be in Texas.

City Ice and Fuel to Ask A Reduction in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, March 19—City Ice & Fuel Company will ask stockholders at a special meeting following the annual meeting April 2 to approve a reduction in stated capital from $48,220,340 to $32,875,200 and to apply $15,345,140 in writing down depreciated values of fixed assets, which will result in the elimination of the good-will item from the consolidated bank sheet.

The company's pamphlet report just issued shows that sales for 1935 totaled $25,710,324, down $761,752 from 1934, while net profit was $2,972,997, equal to $1.45 a common share, compared with $4,126,481 a year before.

Japanese Sugar Output Over 1935 by 6.5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Japanese sugar production for the 1935-36 season is forecast at 1,234,000 long tons, raw sugar value, against 1,163,000 tons manufactured last season, a gain of 70,400 tons, or 6.5 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The current crop, harvesting of which commenced in November and is expected to be completed in June, promises to be the largest production on record for the Japanese Empire. Last year's outturn was the highest up to that time.

Of the 1,234,000 tons anticipated this season, 1,202,000 tons are expected to be produced from sugar cane, and 32,000 tons from sugar beets. Of last year's outturn, 1,128,200 tons came from sugar cane and 35,400 tons from sugar beets.

Trading Sessions For Major Grain Markets Changed

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—The major grain markets in the United States will not be in session during the same hours today, for the first time in years.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade voted 410 to 296 to advance the trading session one hour, which means that the grain market will be in operation from 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., eastern standard time.

The Kansas City market, according to news received here, adopted its schedule to conform, so that grain trading will start there at 8:30 a. m., central standard time, and close at 12:15.

In Minneapolis, the principal spring wheat market, however, the directors of the exchange voted to retain the present trading hours of 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., central time, which means that the Minneapolis market will open one hour later than those in Chicago and Kansas City.

The 9:30 to 1:15 schedule here will prevail daily except on Saturday, when the market closes at noon. Cotton and securities trading will be from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., except on Saturdays, when securities will close at 11 a. m. and cotton at noon. This means that the cotton and securities markets will open an hour before similar markets in New York until that city goes on daylight-saving time on April 26.

WINNIPEG, March 19 (Canadian Press—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange will operate on the usual time schedule—10:30 a. m. to 2:15 p. m., eastern standard time, despite the change on the Chicago Board of Trade.

New York Bank Stocks Reach New Low for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The aggregate market value of 16 leading New York City bank stocks declined on March 13 to $1,674,100,000, a new low point for the year, but recovered somewhat to close the week at $1,693,909,000.

Heads Trade Group

Eugene P. Thomas

Elected President of the Newly Formed National Foreign Trade Association

Eugene P. Thomas Elected to Head Trade Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Eugene P. Thomas was elected today president of the newly formed National Foreign Trade Association.

The new association will co-operate with the National Foreign Trade Council and the American Manufacturers Export Association and its activities will be under a board of directors common to both organizations.

Mr. Thomas is an industrialist and was elected president of the National Foreign Trade Council in 1932. He has been identified with the foreign trade of the United States Steel Corporation for 30 years and has been a member of the council since it was organized in 1914. He was president of the United States Steel Products Company from 1911 to 1928 when he became vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation in charge of sales.

Consumers Power $55,830,000 Issue Placed on Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Morgan Stanley & Co., and Bonbright & Co., head a banking group offering a new issue of $55,830,000 of Consumers Power Company first-mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due on Nov. 1, 1970. The bonds are priced at 103½, to yield 3.31 per cent to 1965, when they become callable at par, or 3.33 per cent if held to maturity.

Associated in the underwriting are the First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Mellon Securities Company, Inc.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Clark, Dodge & Co., Estabrook & Co., Field Glore & Co. First of Michigan Corporation, Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; W. E. Hutton & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Lazard Frères & Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corporation, Lehman Brothers, Schoellkopf Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; White, Weld & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Sale of the bonds is expected to net $56,389,012 after deducting expenses in connection with the sale and will be used as follows: $51,314,621, with other treasury funds of about $2,000,000, for the redemption on May 1 of $50,830,600 of first-lien and unifying-mortgage 4½ per cent bonds due in 1958, at 105, and $5,074,391 to reimburse the company in part for expenditures for improvements and additions to its property.

Underwriting discounts or commissions amount to 2 per cent of the bonds offered, or $1,116,600, leaving gross proceeds to the company of $56,667,450, or a price of 101½.

The new 3½ per cent bonds will be redeemable at the option of the company in whole or in part on any interest date upon thirty days' notice at par plus a premium of one-half of 1 per cent for every two consecutive years until May 1, 1965, after which they will be redeemable at par. A sinking fund is provided.

The bonds, in the opinion of counUpon completion of this financing and retirement of the 4½s due in 1958, the company's funded debt will aggregate $101,517,000.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1936

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of March 4, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$303,193,655.91
United States Government Securities	126,272,949.40
State and Municipal Securities	25,885,245.99
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	23,605,769.69
Loans, Discounts and Investments	247,422,641.49
Banking Houses	13,530,052.17
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	8,245,021.55
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,579,896.46
Total	$751,735,232.66

LIABILITIES

Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	48,245,078.12	$76,057,578.12
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		11,310,806.54
Acceptances Executed for Customers		8,744,966.40
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		1,277,945.80
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		316,782.37
Deposits		654,027,153.43
Total		$751,735,232.66

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Business and Industry

Expert Says Smith Bill Solution of Cotton Surplus Problem

Commerce and Finance

Unlisted Trading Yardstick Offered For SEC Guidance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—A "yardstick" by which the Securities and Exchange Commission could determine whether securities should be traded on organized markets or over the counter has been submitted to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency at its request by B. W. Pizzini, specialist in guaranteed railroad stocks and senior partner in the firm of B. W. Pizzini & Co., 52 Broadway. The committee is now revising the unlisted trading bill prepared by the SEC.

Mr. Pizzini recommends that "any security enjoying either listed or unlisted trading privileges, which fails to average a volume of 200 shares of public trading daily for a four-month period, be automatically suspended from trading on all exchanges. Conversely, if a substantial volume of daily trading develops over the counter in a security which for good and sufficient reasons it seems desirable in the public interest to have traded on an exchange, the commission should have the authority to permit listing, upon application by the exchange, accompanied by supporting data."

As originally drafted, the bill would give the commission complete discretionary power over the continuance of unlisted trading, including the right to decide whether issues should receive unlisted privileges. When counter dealers opposed the delegation of these powers to the SEC they were asked by the committee to present alternative plans.

Mr. Pizzini recommends also that his proposed rule be applied to both fully listed and unlisted issues. In the former group are many inactive securities fully listed on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as scores of stocks and bonds traded on the New York Curb Exchange. These exchanges, and those in other cities, might well be expected to oppose the proposed "yardstick" vigorously.

A second significant qualification of Mr. Pizzini's suggestion is that of "public trading." This, it is believed, is intended to prevent the so-called sponsors of inactive issues from creating sufficient market activity to retain on the Exchanges the stocks in which they are interested.

Shell Union Net Profit Last Year Best Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—In the annual report of the Shell Union Oil Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, net profits amounted to $6,812,835 after depletion, depreciation, intangible development expenditures (to the full 100 per cent), amortization, interest and income taxes. This represents the best profit showing made by the company since 1929 and compares with a net loss of $949,111 for 1934.

Total production of crude oil by Shell Oil Company, Shell Petroleum Corporation and Wolverine Petroleum Corporation, the principal producing subsidiaries of Shell Union Oil Corporation, totaled 43,279,537 barrels net for the year 1935 compared with 35,307,953 barrels net for the preceeding year.

Commenting on the companies' drilling activities, which continued on a larger scale than during the previous year, the report pointed out that additions were made to proven reserves in California, that in Kansas a prolific deep horizon was opened and a new field discovered in the Turon district of the same State.

The corporation's consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1935, shows total current assets of $72,496,845 against current liabilities of $31,142,914.

The improvement in cash and cash equivalent, the report points out, is after providing for expenditure on plant and property and other capital investment of approximately $36,000,000 during 1935, compared with a corresponding expenditure of approximately $21,736,000 in 1934.

United States May Export More Tomatoes to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Thirty-five per cent of the United Kingdom's tomatoes were supplied by Italy until recently; the United States supplies only about 1 per cent, according to Food Industries.

Now, with Italy's shipments reduced to a negligible volume, a business opportunity is open to American manufacturers of tomato products, who, if they act on it, will pass the benefits back to growers.

Food Industries has learned that southern European countries, particularly the Balkans, are preparing to compete for the British tomato market.

The English have become used to the fine, pear-shaped Italian tomato, and American processors will have to hold to the highest quality standards to satisfy them.

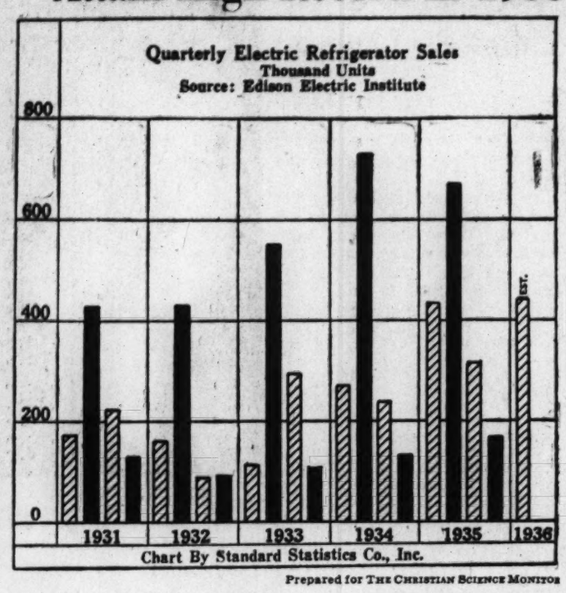
WPA Worker Inherits Share in Rich Oil Land

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 19 (AP)—James R. Willis, 45, WPA clerk, said he had inherited an eighth interest in Louisiana swamp lands that have suddenly become worth $10,000,000 because of an oil boom.

"I have accepted an offer of $1,920,000 for a lease on my share of the land near Rodessa, La.," said Mr. Willis. "The offer carries a 12½ per cent royalty on all oil produced."

Mr. Willis is one of eight heirs, he said, explaining the land was owned by his father, the late Dr. T. J. Willis, and consists of 3800 acres in the newly discovered Rodessa pool. Six oil wells, each yielding around 20,000 barrels daily, were brought in during the past week in the new field, Mr. Willis said.

Electric Refrigerator Sales Attain High Record in 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sales of domestic electrical refrigerators set a new high record last year, about 21 per cent above the 1934 level, the previous peak, and on the basis of what is known of the various manufacturers' plans, this year should bring a further gain of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

The World's Business

Re-employment by Labor-Saving Devices—New Studies Disprove Permanent Displacement

By H. B. E.

MR. FLANDERS' plea for more labor-saving devices as an aid to re-employment is apparently a contradiction in terms. But it is perfectly sound. All depends, it is true, upon whether you are thinking in terms of society at large or in those of an individual factory, but you can only look at *re*-employment from the former point of view.

Even in the case of an individual plant loss of employment may not necessarily follow technological improvement. An illustration may be recalled from the early days of Technocracy. Mr. Howard Scott, or one of his expounders, used to write about "a one-man rayon mill." It was stated that new machines had so saved human labor in this mill that only one man was needed to run it. At the time I made some inquiries in the textile trade for the identity of this remarkable plant. I learned that the only new process that had been introduced in the industry within the year had been installed by a New Jersey corporation. From this company, to which I wrote for permission to see the plant in operation, I obtained a cordial invitation to make a visit. "But it is quite unnecessary to go to so much trouble, if your object is what we think it is," added the president. "We take it that you require information about the new machine we have installed. Apparently we are the mill mentioned so freely nowadays as having discarded all but a single worker. The facts are, that, as the result of the new machine, we were able to dispense with 25 per cent of the labor in one of our departments; but the savings in cost enabled us to reduce our prices, so that very soon we were selling much more goods, and were enabled to re-employ the dispensed labor force, and more." Unfortunately, by the time I had hunted down the information, the "one-man rayon mill" was no longer news. The world had absorbed the fear created by it, and was busy absorbing another.

* * *

But rayon is a new industry with plenty of opportunity for expansion. The illustration would not necessarily apply to more established industries. The railroads may be cited for an opposite illustration to that given for rayon. In Class 1 railroads during the season of the '20's 345,000 workers were displaced by increased technological and managerial efficiency. Many readers may recall the attitude of the socially-minded head of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Daniel Willard. In the depression Mr. Willard consistently refused to install new labor-saving equipment. The result would only mean, he said, that his workers would be turned adrift.

One reason for this permanent displacement of labor by mechanization is that the railroads have passed their peak of growth. Even so, however, there has not been that flexibility of prices, or fares and rates, which, to some extent, would have offset labor displacement. It is to Mr. Willard's credit that he has fought for lower passenger rates, though, of course, freight rates are far more important. Cheaper passenger fares have now been ordered. It will be interesting to watch the effect on railroad business. The workers themselves are optimistic. Speaking to a porter in a Pullman car the day after reduction was announced, I found him very hopeful that "this may mean that some of our fellows will be able to get their jobs back."

Coal mining is an illustration of a declining industry. Mechanization certainly has had an adverse effect upon coal miners. In the 'twenties the displacement amounted to 95,000 over the entire decade. Apart from the declining demand for the product, which could not be stimulated to the same extent as could rayon by reduction in prices, there is the problem of *habituation* in work. "Once a miner, always a miner," is a common saying. So habituated to this work is a miner that his children seem to gravitate inevitably into the same kind of work. Fifteen years ago in Washington the suggestion was made that the time had arrived for introducing vocational education among miners' children. This would encourage a drift toward other industries. Would that some such scheme had been adopted! In that case we might have been able to temper the conditions in the coalfields which are so graphically portrayed in the novel, "I Went to Pit College."

* * *

The way to look at mechanization in industry is, as I have said, from the standpoint of society at large. Few people do. I don't blame those people who feel responsible for technological displacement, such as Mr. Willard. Or those people who have been the victims of it, such as the old cabbies. But those whose job it is to mold policy for the country at large *must* look upon the effects of mechanization from this larger standpoint. In Washington recently I was surprised to find one of these policymakers obsessed with the fears associated with the narrower point of view. I entered his office as he was glancing over the advertisements on the financial page. "That's the great trouble with us," he said, pointing to an advertisement of a new capital issue for replacements. I objected. "It seems to me that the more new capital issues we have, the better are the chances of re-employment—more jobs for the machinery makers, and so on," I hazarded. "I know this firm," was the response. "They want this money for the purpose of introducing new equipment, it is true. But this new equipment will so shorten the present process that hundreds will be thrown out of their jobs." I wasn't in the official's office to argue. So I murmured in qualified agreement, "so long as the price of the product remains inflexible in the presence of such savings in cost."

* * *

The mistake that my vis-à-vis made, according to my point of view, was that he had mistaken a lag for a permanent maladjustment. The best review of mechanization in industry has just been printed by the National Bureau of Economic Research. It is called "Mechanization in Industry." Prof. Harry Jerome is the writer. Those who think of mechanization as more of a danger than a blessing to labor are strongly advised to read it. Mr. Jerome presents as complete a statistical picture as is possible. In summary he winds up:

> The writer does not find convincing the evidence or theoretical arguments sometimes advanced to demonstrate an inherent tendency for mechanization to create an ever larger permanent body of unemployed. We know that, offsetting the check to expansion in certain industries like manufacturing and steam railroad transportation, there has been a substantial expansion of employment in other occupations, such as the distribution and service industries, and the successive censuses of occupations do not furnish evidence of a significant decline in the proportion of the total population reporting gainful occupations.

This is not to say that the lag in reemployment does not represent a problem. It certainly does. In my last reference to technological unemployment, I may have understressed the problem presumed by this lag. David Weintraub, a statistician, is quoted in the Jerome book as estimating for manufacturing that during the period 1920-29 "The process of absorption, when not impeded by cyclical recession, lasted approximately one and one half years." This is certainly serious. By that time many of the displaced workers had probably entered the unemployable category. I do suggest, however, that the length of this lag is partly due to the monopoly prices against which Senator Borah is inveighing. Technological improvement is a positive menace if prices do not shrink in conformity with the savings in costs produced by mechanization.

Free Market For Cotton Visualized In Smith Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The only solution that will take the weight of the Government cotton surplus off the market is the Smith bill, now before Congress, providing for the disposition of cotton held by Government agencies, according to William Beane, commodity department manager of the firm of Fenner & Beane.

The bill, Mr. Beane said, would relieve currency anxiety on the part of cotton buyers as to the manner and amounts in which the cotton surplus now held by the Government might be disposed of. Second, it would insure to an already somewhat tight market a regular supply of cotton from the Government stores.

Provides for Transfer

Entitled Senate Joint Resolution, the Smith bill would provide for the transfer of all cotton, held or acquired by a government agency as collateral security for loans, to the jurisdiction of a joint board of three presidential appointees who would dispose of not more than 40,000 bales, and not less than 10,000 bales of such cotton each week. Government holdings of cotton acquired as collateral for loans amount to about 5,600,000 bales (including pool spots and futures), Mr. Beane said. About four years would be required for its disposal at the rate fo about 1,125,000 bales a year.

"Although in need of cotton and ready to pay current prices, mills at the present time are buying hand-to-mouth for fear of government dumping," Mr. Beane stated. "Under the Smith bill approximately 1,125,000 bales of government cotton would be added to each year's crop for a period of approximately four years.

"With the Smith bill in effect, cotton will again have a free market and cotton prices will have an opportunity to advance, whereas they cannot do so now with a ceiling of government cotton over them which may be sold at the discretion of the manager of the Government's pool at prices which he may choose to establish.

Making Loans

"Apparently the Government has now seen the fallacy of making loans on cotton above market values and it is unlikely that further loans of this type will be made," Mr. Beane said in answer to expressed fears for the final success of the Smith program.

"By releasing the government surplus in regular weekly amounts, which under the Smith bill would run about 40,000 bales a week for the next six months, the Smith program now before Congress would also assure the market of much needed supplies of cotton which have been cut short as a result of the combined effect of small crops and government accumulation," Mr. Beane stated.

"At the same time it would permit a sound, slightly subnormal, carry-over into the next crop year (beginning August 1) which may be estimated on the basis of last year's world carry-over of American cotton and this year's probable consumption, at around 3,000,000 bales, exclusive of impounded government holdings."

Allied Chemical Has Large Block Of Steel's Shares

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The security investment holdings of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation were made public in a company report to the Securities Commission.

It showed holdings of 90,000 shares of capital stock in Air Reduction Company and 224,000 of common stock in United States Steel Corporation.

This data originally was filed confidentially with the Securities Commision. The company since has withdrawn its objections to publication.

The Air Reduction stock was carried on the books at a cost of $3,248,000 and given a market value as of Dec. 31, 1935, of $10,125,000.

The Steel stock cost $19,591,290, and was given a market value of $8,736,000.

Holdings of 54,500 shares in the common stock of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, and 43,502 shares of the 6 per cent preferred stock of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation also were reported.

Remuneration of officers in 1934 by Allied Chemical as made public today was: H. F. Atherton, president, $68,750; Charles F. Weber, vice-president and treasurer, $50,000; F. H. McAdoo, vice-president, $56,666.

U. S. Seeks Dismissal Of Bond & Share Suit

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Government contended that the Electric Bond & Share Company should register under the Public Utility Holding Company Act before challenging as unconstitutional other phases of the controverted law.

Seeking dismissal of the company's application for an injunction against enforcement of the act, the Government filed a brief in the Federal District Court in New York which asserted the company and its subsidiaries "do not seek equity with clean hands."

The brief, made public here, explained that legalistic phrase by asserting that the committee of utility executives, representing E. B. and S., "assented" to the registration requirement at congressional hearings.

National Bank Call Issued for March 4

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The comptroller of the currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Wednesday, March 4.

Price Basing System Change Is Attacked

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—N. J. Clarke, vice-president of the Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today "chaos" would result from enactment of the Wheeler bill to abolish the basing point system of fixing prices.

Passage of the measures, he said, would bring a situation whereby "the relatively few survivors would reap the harvest of higher prices and less competition than ever before."

The bill would prohibit the system whereby prices are fixed by adding transportation charges from base points to the production cost.

"As I read the Wheeler bill," Mr. Clarke said, "It seems to be aimed chiefly to the basic principle of lowering prices."

Construction Still Shows Large Increase Over Last Year's Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Large gains continue to be recorded by the construction industry over comparative levels of last year. For February a contract total of $142,050,200, covering all branches of construction, was reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation for the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains. This was practically 90 per cent larger than the total of only $75,047,100 reported for February, 1935. Partly because of the unusually low temperatures and heavy snows the February contract volume was about 30 per cent lower than the total of $204,792,800 registered for January of this year.

Residential building undertaken in the 37 states during February amounted to $31,175,500 as compared with only $16,616,800 for February, 1935, and $37,439,500 for January of this year.

Gains in residential building over last year were scored in each of the 13 major districts in the area east of the Rockies, excepting only upstate New York and the St. Louis territory (southern Illinois, western Tennessee, eastern Missouri, Arkansas).

Total construction for the first two months of 1936 amounted to $346,843,000 as against only $174,821,000 for the corresponding two months of 1935, a gain over last year of 98 per cent. For residential building alone the contract volume for the first two months of 1936 totaled $68,615,000 for a gain of 76 per cent over the total of $39,027,000 for the corresponding two months of 1935.

Eastman Kodak Co. Profit Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Eastman Kodak Company reports a net profit of $15,913,251 after taxes and reserves for the year 1935, equal to $6.90 a share after dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

This compares with $14,803,347 or $6.28 a share on 2,290,994 common shares. Income from operations totaled $18,461,416, compared with $16,646,475 in 1934.

Current assets on Dec. 28 were $95,177,147 and current liabilities $17,312,176, compared with $91,522,873 and $15,109,870, respectively, at the close of the previous year. Cash was increased to $20,975,501 from $14,683,443. Inventories of $39,758,980, compared with $39,076,080. Earned surplus was $83,763,345 against $80,600,101.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$55,830,000

Consumers Power Company

First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series of 1936 due 1970

Dated March 1, 1936 — *Due November 1, 1970*

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City, the first coupon being for interest payable for the period from March 1 to May 1, 1936.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on any interest date, on at least thirty days published notice, at the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of ½ of 1% thereof for each period of two consecutive years or fraction thereof of unexpired life, except that if redeemed on or after May 1, 1965, at the principal amount thereof without any premium.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, for savings banks in New York, California, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont and, when approved by the Securities Commission, in Michigan.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — *Consumers Power Company, 70.06% of the voting capital stock of which is owned by The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation (Delaware), was incorporated in Maine on April 14, 1910, and admitted to do business in Michigan on July 21, 1915. The Company is engaged in Michigan principally in the generation, purchase and sale of electricity and its distribution in 824 communities and townships as well as rural areas, and in the production, sale and distribution of manufactured gas in 189 communities and townships and the purchase, sale and distribution of natural gas in 37 communities and townships. Total population served is estimated to be in excess of 1,900,000. The Company owns and operates electric generating plants with an aggregate rated installed generating capacity of 403,310 kilowatts (effective capacity 385,810 kilowatts; reduced to an estimated 329,540 kilowatts in low water season), gas plants with daily manufacturing capacity of 40,430,000 cubic feet (not including reserve capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet), together with electric substations, electric and gas transmission and distribution lines, etc., serving as of December 31, 1935, 343,785 electric and 171,472 gas customers' meters.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1935
*First Lien and Unifying Mortgage Gold Bonds**	
Series of 1928 4½% due November 1, 1958	$50,830,600
Series of 1934 4% due November 1, 1944	8,168,000
*First Lien and Unifying Mortgage Bonds**	
3¼% Series of 1935 due May 1, 1965	18,594,000
3½% Series of 1935 due May 1, 1965	18,925,000
*Preferred Stock, Cumulative, various series***	70,682,723
Common Stock, No Par Value (1,643,080 shares) stated at	34,284,725

** On December 31, 1935, there were on deposit with the respective trustees moneys sufficient to pay the principal amount and interest to maturity on $14,638,000 of the Company's First Lien and Refunding Five Per Cent. Twenty-Five Year Gold Bonds due January 1, 1936, and on $295,000 Jackson Gas Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. 40 Year Gold Bonds due April 1, 1937, and the mortgage securing the bonds due January 1, 1936 was discharged. Accordingly, the bonds of all series listed above are now designated "First Mortgage Bonds".*

*** Outstanding in series: $5 (No Par Value—liquidating value $100)—191,924 shares stated at $18,690,923; 6% (Par Value $100)—$25,655 shares; 6.6% (Par Value $100)—168,479 shares; 7% (Par Value $100)—27,784 shares.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The net proceeds from the sale of $50,830,600 Series of 1936 Bonds (estimated at $51,314,621 after deducting expenses), together with other treasury funds, will be used for the redemption at 105% on May 1, 1936, of $50,830,600 First Lien and Unifying Mortgage 4½% bonds due 1958, and those from the sale of $4,999,400 Series of 1936 Bonds (estimated at $5,074,391) will be used to reimburse the Company in part for certain expenditures for improvements and additions heretofore made to its property.*

EARNINGS — *The Income Statement in the Offering Prospectus (which must be read in conjunction with the notes thereon and appended thereto) shows the following as the Company's Total Gross Earnings, Net Earnings (the amount available for fixed charges after provisions for Federal income taxes and retirement reserve), Interest on Funded Debt, Other Interest Charges, etc. (all other interest charges and amortization of debt discount and expense), and Net Income, during the three calendar years 1933, 1934 and 1935:*

Years Ended December 31	Total Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Interest On Funded Debt	Other Interest Charges, etc.	Net Income
1933	$26,000,000.19	$11,628,341.78	$4,348,660.37	$311,867.04	$6,967,814.37
1934	28,685,138.05	12,096,261.74	4,371,842.79	421,654.53	7,212,764.42
1935	30,477,295.12	12,984,023.54	4,676,769.83	313,844.29	7,993,409.42

Reference is hereby made to the Offering Prospectus for information with respect to rate reductions recently ordered by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission.

The annual interest charges on the $101,517,000 bonds to be outstanding upon completion of present financing and retirement of the First Lien and Unifying Mortgage 4½% bonds due 1958, will amount to $3,640,420.

SERIES OF 1936 BONDS — *The Series of 1936 Bonds, the issuance and sale of which have been authorized by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, will, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, be secured, pari passu with the other series of bonds outstanding under the Mortgage, by a lien on substantially all of the fixed property of the Company, subject, as to a relatively small portion of the property, to the lien of the $295,000 Jackson Gas Company First Mortgage Bonds mentioned in the note to "Capitalization" above.*

The Mortgage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds thereunder, of the Series of 1936 or of other series, which would rank pari passu with bonds of all series outstanding under the Mortgage, and provides for releases and substitutions, on certain conditions, of property covered by the Mortgage. No notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with any release or substitution.

The Mortgage provides for semi-annual cash sinking fund payments equal to at least ½ of 1% of the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the Company outstanding on the date of such payments, to be applied to the purchase of bonds issued under the Mortgage or to reimburse the Company for expenditures for extensions, enlargements or additions.

The Mortgage also provides for the annual deposit in a General Reserve Fund of an amount in cash at least equal to the amount by which 4% of the aggregate sum of the total bonded indebtedness outstanding on December 31 for each year since January 1, 1920, exceeds the aggregate amounts (together with any unexpended balances) expended during such period for maintenance and replacements, and for extensions, enlargements and additions not theretofore availed of under the Mortgage, and for the purchase of bonds issued under the Mortgage.

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 101½%, or a total of $56,667,450, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 103½%, or a total of $57,784,050, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $1,116,600.*

Price 103½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of definitive coupon Bonds or temporary Bonds will be made at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., on or about March 30, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated
BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated
THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated
EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
MELLON SECURITIES COMPANY (Incorporated)
COFFIN & BURR Incorporated
STONE & WEBSTER AND BLODGET Incorporated

Dated March 19, 1936.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks More Than Recover Recent Losses in Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Fair Recovery In Market Led By Motor Issues

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—The strength of farm equipment, motor and specialty issues was the feature of a recovery movement in today's stock market.

While the activity was relatively slow, selected stocks got up 1 to 3 or more points.

Further lessening of foreign tension, together with signs of improvement in flood conditions, helped to revive bullish sentiment.

Principal gainers included Case, Deere, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, General Motors, Chrysler, Western Union, Allied Chemical, Columbian Carbon, Standard Oil of New Jersey, National Supply, Douglas and U. S. Steel. A loss of about 2 points was shown by American Telephone and American Can.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Grains Are Higher

Wheat closed ¼ to ⅞ of a cent a bushel higher and corn was ⅛ up to as much lower.

The majority of commodities were up and down in a restricted range. Bonds showed signs of improvement. Foreign exchanges were slightly lower in terms of the dollar.

Estimates of flood damages to steel mills, railroads and other lines were large and varied, but the financial district saw some hope in rebuilding activities which are expected to follow the falling of the high waters.

Bonds Are Steady

A generally steady undertone predominated in the bond market today.

An assortment of railroad, industrial and utility issues were bid up small fractions to around a point in quiet trading. U. S. Governments were almost entirely neglected and except in isolated cases the trend was downward. Foreign bonds were mostly unchanged to a shade higher.

Corporate loans slightly improved included American & Foreign Power 5s, American Rolling Mill 4½s, Canadian Pacific 4s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4½s, and New York Central 5s.

Foreign bonds holding their own or creeping up a fraction included Poland 7s and Norway 6s.

Comptroller Holds Temporary Loans Legal in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19—The Assembly has before it a report by Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller, on temporary loans made in the course of the fiscal year, for which it asked in a resolution by Assemblyman Oswald E. Heck of Schenectady, Republican floor leader. The report upholds Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's view that temporary loans were necessary, since the legislature appropriated before revenues were received.

Mr. Tremaine's report shows that loan certificates to the amount of $214,200,000 have been issued, of which $200,000 was for temporary loans in connection with the Regional Park Fund and the remainder in expectation of current revenue.

In making the loans, he said, he had acted in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution.

The Comptroller's statement declares that out of the total of $214,200,000 outstanding, $170,000,000 would be repaid before the end of the present fiscal year.

"May it be stated for the record," he asked, "that at no time has the State renewed a temporary loan? In every instance each and every temporary loan has been paid from actual revenues received in advance of the maturity of such loan."

The differences between Governor Lehman and the Republicans took a new turn today, when Senator James J. Crawford (D), of Brooklyn, demanded a legislative investigation of industrial conditions in the state. Like the Republicans, he insists on inquiry into the causes of unemployment.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was quiet and prices held steady in the stock exchange today pending international developments. Gilt-edged securities regained some early losses while industrials and continental favorites held steady along with transatlantic issues. The closing tone was quiet.

Paris: Chemical shares improved while international and industrial stocks remained steady. Rentes advanced fractionally. The close was steady.

Liverpool: Wheat futures were higher due to a better demand for Canadian wheat and continued buying of Australian grain by China.

Cotton trading was restricted by Washington and international uncertainties. The close was steady with prices one point higher to two lower.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Wheat					
May	98	98¾	97⅞	98⅝	+ ¾
July	88⅞	89⅝	88⅜	89⅛	+ ⅛
September	87¼	88	87⅛	87⅞	+ ⅛
Corn					
May	60¾	60⅞	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
July	60⅝	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	—
September	60⅝	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
Oats					
May	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
July	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
September	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
Rye					
May	55¾	56	55⅝	55⅝	
September	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55⅝	

North American Bond Trust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Distributors Group, Incorporated, announce that total assets of North American Bond Trust, carrying securities held at cost, amounted to $16,476,753 at the close of the last semiannual period, Feb. 29. This compares with $4,236,628 as of Feb. 28, 1935. Market value of securities held on Feb. 29, 1936, exceeded cost by $974,356.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 19	Last Mar. 18
		—A—				
74¾	68½	†Acme Steel (2½)	70½	70½	70½	70
13⅞	10½	Adams Express (.10b)	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅝
28	22¼	Addressograph (.60)	27	26½	26½	27
2½	1½	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
194	168½	†Air Reduction (3)	186	186	186	182½
6¾	5	Airway Elec App	5¼	4½	5¼	4½
17⅞	14¾	†Alaska Juneau (.60)	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	26½	25	25	25
29½	12¾	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	24½	24	24	
39¼	30¼	Alleghany Steel (1	35	34½	34½	35
199⅞	157	Allied Chem (6)	192½	191	191½	188
27¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¾
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8¾	8½	8¼	8½
74¼	60	*Allied Stores pf (5)	72⅝	72¾	72¾	72¾
48	38⅝	Allis Chalmers	47½	46½	46½	46⅞
23¾	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22⅝	22	22	21½
23⅞	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22⅝	22	22	21½
8¼	3⅝	Amal Leather	4½	4¾	4¾	4⅞
128½	75	Amerada (2)	117¾	112½	112½	118¾
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	55½	54	54	54
50⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	49¾	48¾	49	48¼
50¼	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	131	131	131	131
134½	115¾	Am Can (4)	124¾	123	124¾	125
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164½	164½	164½	165
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅝
71¼	62	Am Car & F pf	69	69	69	69¼
47½	31	Am Chain	45½	42	45	45
95½	88	Am Chicle (3*)	95½	95¼	95½	
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	11	11	11	11½
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	30¼	30	30¼	29⅞
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23½	22¾	23	23¼
3⅛	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
9⅝	7	Am & For Pow	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
43	29⅜	Am & For Pow pf	38¼	37¾	38¼	37¾
17⅝	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	16	15½	15½	16
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16¼	16	16¼	
8⅜	8¼	Am Hide & L	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40⅝	40½	40½	40½
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	17¾	17¾	17¾	
12⅞	10⅝	Am International	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	32½	31½	32	31¼
29⅛	24⅞	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	13¼	13	13¼	13½
35¾	27¾	Am Metal	34	33⅞	34	33⅞
12½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12
48¼	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¾)	50⅞	49¼	49½	48¼
57½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	60½	58	59¼	57½
27⅝	20¼	Ab Radiator	23¼	21½	22⅞	21⅝
163	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	159	159	159	159
34	28⅝	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29⅞	29½	29⅜	29¾
116½	89¾	Am Safety Razor (6)	110	109¾	110	109½
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	24	24	24	
31	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28½	28	28½	28½
87½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	89¾	85⅝	89¾	86¼
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3*)	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
143	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	140¼	138½	138½	
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30¾	29½	29½	29½
115	107¼	Am Steel Pf pf (2)	111	111	111	111
31	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
61½	51¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55¼	54½	54½	55⅛
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	135	135	135	137
26⅜	22⅛	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	23	23	23	22⅞
186	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	167½	164¾	164¾	168
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¼
104	85½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91¾	91	91	91¼
8½	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
35	25	Am Type F pf (h)	26	26	26	26¼
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	22⅞	22	22	22½
100	92¾	Am Wat l pf (6)	100	100	100	
11½	9⅛	A Woolen	11⅛	9⅞	11	9⅞
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	67	62	67	62
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10	7¼	Am Writ P pf (h)	7⅝	6¾	7¼	8
7¾	4⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅝	6	6⅝	6½
36⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1¾b)	36	34⅞	36	34⅝
46	25	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	41½	41½	41½	
26¾	15½	*Anchor Cap (.60)	24	24	24	24¼
15	11⅜	Andes Copper	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
50	40⅜	Archer Daniels (1*)	41⅜	41¼	41⅝	
8¾	7⅜	Armour Ill	8	6	6	6
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	82½	82	82¼	
57⅞	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	61	58¼	61	58¾
15	7½	*Arnold Constable (1½)	11⅜	1⅛	11¼	11⅜
22⅛	8¼	Artloom Corp	19⅞	19½	19¼	19½
17¾	13¼	Asso Dry Goods	17	16½	16½	16½
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	76¼	75½	75¾	75¼
35¾	37	Atl Coast Line	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
16⅛	12	Atl Gulf & W I	13½	13½	13½	
34	27½	Atl Refining (1)	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	67¾	67½	67½	
30⅛	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25b)	26⅜	25¼	26⅜	25¾
54¼	40⅛	AuburnAuto	50⅜	49¼	49¼	49
7½	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
		—B—				
67⅜	41¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	57⅜	55⅜	55⅜	58⅛
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	20½	20	20⅜	20½
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	29	27½	28	27
19½	13¼	Barker Bros	20¾	20	20	19½
89¾	82¼	Barker Bros pf	94½	89½	94	88½
18⅜	13¼	Barnsdall A (.60*)	17¾	16¾	17½	16⅝
74¾	53	Bayuk Cigar (4a)	67½	66¾	67½	67¾
114½	111	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111	111	111	
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1⅝e)	24¾	23¼	23½	23½
90½	65	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	87¾	87½	87½	
15¾	13¼	Belding Hem (1)	14¾	14½	15	
26⅝	21¾	Bendix Aviation (1)	25¼	24¾	24⅞	24½
24¾	20	Benecial Ind Ln (1½†)	23½	23	23	23
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	57¾	56⅝	56¾	56½
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18¼	18	18	18
119¾	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	119¾	118¾	119¼	119¾
39¾	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	39¼	37½	39¼	
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18½	17¾	18	17¾
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	24⅞	24¼	24½	24⅝
63¼	52	Bohn Alum & Br (h)	61	60	60¼	60¼
45	39¾	Bon Ami B (2*)	41	40½	40	40¼
30½	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	⅛ 29	28⅜	28¾	28⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	82	80	81½	80⅝
3⅜	1½	Botany A pf (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅞	15⅞	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	17	16¾	16⅞	16¾
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	63⅜	62½	62¾	62
60½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	60	59¼	60	59
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	47¾	47	47¾	47
50⅜	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	48¾
50⅜	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3*)	49¼	48⅜	48⅝	48¾
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	46	46	46	
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51	51	51	51½
65⅜	59¾	Brown Shoe (2)	61¼	60½	60¼	60¾
12¼	8⅞	Brunswick Ze	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11¾
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12½	11¾	12⅛	11⅝
20¾	18	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	18½	17⅞	17⅞	17
113½	100	*Bucyrus E pf (2a)	103	103	103	103
15	9½	Budd Mfg	14¼	13⅝	13¾	13⅝
100	85	Budd Mfg pf	98	98	98	
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	4¾	4⅛	4½	4⅜
14	11¼	Budd Wheel	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	11¾
31½	22¼	Bullard	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	26¼
19½	11½	Bulova Watch	17¼	17	17⅛	
33¼	25¾	Burroughs Add (.60*)	30¾	29⅛	29¼	29¼
6¾	2½	Bush Term (h)	7⅛	6½	7⅛	6¾
18¼	14	Bush Term deb (h)	17	16	17	16
23¾	16½	Bush T Bldg pf ct	21	20¼	20⅛	
6½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6½	6¼	6½	6⅛
3⅜	1	Butterick (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25¼	19⅞	Byers	23¼	22¾	23	22¼
25¾	24½	Byron Jackson (.80†)	24½	23¾	23¾	24⅛
		—C—				
37⅝	33½	Calif Packing (1½)	34¾	34	34	34
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	9	8¾	9	8⅞
36⅜	30	Campbell W&C (1*)	35¾	34¾	34¾	33⅝
16⅛	13¼	Canada Dry	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13½	13¼	13⅜	13
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¾	8½	8½	8½
135½	92½	Case Thresh	134½	133	133½	130¼
171½	171½	Case Thresh pf (7)	135	135	135	
72	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2†)	70	68⅞	70	68⅝
32½	26¼	Celanese Corp	29½	26¾	29	27
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	29½	28¾	28¾	33⅛
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	65	65	65	
55¾	35¾	Central Aguirre 1½*)	33½	32¾	32¾	
55⅜	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅜	51½	54⅜	51
18¾	13⅜	Certain-Teed	17⅞	16½	16¾	16½
90½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	89¼	86¼	88¼	85⅜
43½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	42	41	41	
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	68¼	68	68¼	67½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57⅝	57⅜	57½	57¼
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6	6	6	6⅜
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	30¾	30	30½	28⅞
2⅞	1⅜	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
47⅜	31½	Chi & N'western (h)	37⅞	33¾	33¾	37⅜
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17¼	16⅞	17	17¼
3	1⅜	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
7⅛	3⅝	Chi R&P 6% (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	4¼	Chi R&P 7% (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
30¼	25½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10¼	10	10	10½
101½	85½	Chrysler (4)	97¾	96⅛	96¾	95⅞
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (h)	17	17	17	16⅞
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79½	79½	79¼	79
7¾	4⅜	City Stores	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅞
40½	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	41½	37¼	40⅝	37¼
46	40¾	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	45¼	45	45¼	44½
76½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	61	60¼	60½	62
97½	84	Coca-Cola (2)	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
20½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18
51⅜	42	Collins & Aikman (1½b)	46½	44½	46	44¾
18⅜	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	22½	17	21¼	17
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
49	25	Colo F&I pf (h)	26	24¼	24¼	27
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	32	32	32	
20⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19	18½	18⅝	18⅝
100	90½	Columbia G A (6)	99	97½	99	
90¾	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	89	89	89	
45½	33¾	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	36⅝	36	36⅝	35¾
51¼	47	Columbia P pf (2¾)	47¾	47¾	47¾	
117	94	Colum C vtc (4*)	118¼	115¾	116	113⅜
52⅜	44	Comm Credit (2½)	51¼	50¾	50¾	51
64⅜	55	Comm Inv (3*)	62⅜	61¾	62⅜	62
103	97	Comm Tr pf (4½)	103¼	103¼	103½	102½
24⅜	20¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	22½	21¾	22	21⅜
5½	7⅞	Comwith & So	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
82	60	Comwith & S pf (3)	65	64½	64¾	64½
12¼	8¾	Conde Nast Pub	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	37	36¼	37	36¼
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	23½	23½	23½	23
20	14½	Conn Ry & Lt	15	15	15	15
33½	25	Conn Ry & Lt pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
13¾	9¼	Consol Cigar	10½	10½	10½	
7¼	5½	Consol Film Ind	6½	6¾	6⅞	6½
20¼	18	Consol Film l pf (1½g)	18½	18⅜	18½	18¼
38⅜	30⅝	Consol Gas (1)	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
108½	102	Consol Gas pf (5)	105¾	105⅜	105¾	105½
6¼	4⅝	Consol Laundries	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	15	14½	14⅞	14½
1¼	⅞	Consol Textile (h)		¾	¾	⅞
		Corn				
24½	19⅜	Container n	23⅞	23½	23½	23
19½	16¾	Cont Baking A	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	82	81	81¾	81¾
24⅝	18	Cont Dis Fibre (1½b)	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21
44	41	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	42¾	42½	42½	42½
3⅝	2¼	Cont Motors	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
38¼	33½	Cont Oil (1)	35	34¼	34⅞	34¼
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	63¾	63⅜	63¾	62
78½	68½	Cont Products (3)	73½	72⅜	72¾	73¼
7⅞	5⅞	Coty	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
37⅞	35	*Cream of Wheat (2)	36	36	36	36
18⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½e)	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
54¼	45⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
10⅝	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtc	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
41	25	Crucible Steel		36½	36½	37
116	103	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	111	111	111	
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅝
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	101	99	99	100
44½	28⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39½	39⅝	39½	39½
23⅝	18¾	Curtis Publishing	20¾	19¾	20	19¾
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	100¼	100	100	100¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½
21⅜	16½	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
76½	62	Cushman's (8)	62	62	62	
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (½b)	59	59	59	59¾
		—D—				
83¾	52	Deere & Co	83¼	80	83	79½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29½	29½	
26	22	†Deisel W G (.50)	24	23⅝	23¾	23⅞
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	44¼	44	44	44
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	19⅞	18¾	18¾	18⅞
9¾	4¾	Denver R G pf(h)	7¾	7¼	7¼	8½
40½	37¼	†Diamond Match (1½)	37¾	37¼	37¾	37½
34⅜	26½	Distillers Cp Seag	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26¼
11⅞	8¾	Dominion Stores	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	74½	72¾	73	73⅝
32⅜	29	Dresser A (1¼e)	32½	31½	32½	31½
17⅜	16½	Dresser B	17	17	17	16
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	2	2	2	
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	7½	7½	7½	7¾
18¼	14½	Dupian Silk (1)	15½	15½	15½	
150¼	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	147	144	147	144½
132¾	129	du Pont pref (6)	131½	131½	131½	
115¾	114	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	113½	112½	112½	13½
		—E—				
9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
167½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5†)	162	162	162	163
35½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36⅛	35¼	35½	35¼
9¼	7	Eitingon Schild	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
44⅝	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	41⅜	39¾	40¾	39⅝
17⅜	13⅜	Elec Boat	14⅞	14⅝	14½	14½
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7
6⅜	6	Ec Pow & Lt	15½	14⅞	15	15⅛
64½	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	63	62¼	62½	62
69	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	67½	65¾	66½	66¼
55⅛	49¾	Elec Sto Battery (1)	50	50	50	49
1⅜	1	Elk Hohn Coal (h)	1⅜	1	1	⅞
1⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅜
69	62½	Endicott Johnson (3)	67½	67½	67½	
62½	48	Engineers PS ww	61⅝	60½	61⅜	60¾
12½	7½	Engineers Pub S	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
58	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	55	54	55	54¼
64	55	Engineers PS 6pf	62	62	62	62¾
17⅝	11⅜	Erie RR	15¼	15	15¼	14⅜
28¾	16⅜	Erie RR 1 pf	22¼	22	22¼	21⅝
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15½	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
40⅞	31¼	Evans Products (1)	36	35½	35¾	35½
8	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	125¾	125½	125½	
7⅜	6	Equitable Off Bld	6½	6½	6½	6½
		—F—				
14½	11½	Fairbanks pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
49¼	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	43	43	43	44
38⅛	31⅜	Fajardo Sug	38	37	37	36¾
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	93¾	93½	93¾	
92	55	Fed Min & Sm	53	47	57	55
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅛
5⅞	4¼	Fed Screw W	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅞
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
25½	20½	*Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
112	110	Filene's pf (6½)	111¼	111¼	111¼	
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	31⅜	31	31¼	30⅞
48¼

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936

National Guard Planes Show the Way to Speed Relief Work

Boston News Today:

Flood Prevention Steps Urged in N. E.
Garment Strike Continues; Two Arrested
School Committee Reforms Asked at State House
No Relief in Rain for 24 Hours, Says Forecaster
Monitor Radio Studio Acts as Flood Clearing House

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts National Guard Planes Rush Aid to Flooded Areas

These Planes Are Equipped With Red Cross Charts to Be Dropped to Those Made Homeless. Recipients May Write Messages on Charts and Hold Them Up for Pilots to Read. Their Needs Will Be Dropped by Parachute. Captain Beck Is Seen at Left Fastening Food Container Under Wing. At Right Is Captain Beck Beside Plane, With Lieutenant Ashworth Getting In

Planes Aid:

Flood Sufferers Tell Needs on Big Charts

Massachusetts National Guardsmen quickly jumped into the breach of disorganized New England today to aid in flood rescue work. Most spectacular activity was contributed by the airplane section.

Radio equipped planes took off from Boston airport every hour today, starting at 11 a. m. Each was supplied with four hours of gas and was instructed to fly low over flood areas, locate persons in need, drop them special message charts supplied by the Red Cross.

Recipients may answer by writing on these charts in large letters, holding them up for pilots to see. Requests for food or other supplies needed may then be relayed to Boston. Other planes will make deliveries by parachute.

Captain E. S. Beck is in charge of the National Guard plane operations.

Strike:

Garment Workers Out Still Number 2000

While strike leaders were again at Suffolk Superior Courthouse today to fight injunction proceedings which have been brought against them by 14 manufacturers, any likelihood of an immediate settlement seemed quite impossible. There are 2000 workers still out.

Meanwhile, two women were arrested for assault and battery on each other in front of a garment shop on 70 Beach Street this morning.

They were both released on bail and will probably appear in court tomorrow.

Chief difficulty in the strike now is the fact that whereas agreements have been reached with silk dress manufacturers, cotton manufacturers will not sign union agreements. Strike leaders look for a long siege. Hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages and trade are being forfeited because of the walkout, it is agreed.

School Board:

Reform Measures Get Hearing at the State House

Echoes of the Boston School Committee graft investigation which resulted in grand jury indictments being returned against four men just before the first of the year, were heard in the State House today as the legislative committee on cities conducted a hearing on several reform bills.

Representative George Demeter of the Back Bay, defeated school committee candidate, urged adoption of a measure prohibiting committee members from succeeding themselves. This would, he said, relieve teachers from the necessity of campaigning for incumbents.

He recommended, however, that no legislation be passed until District Attorney William J. Foley has completed his prosecution of those involved in alleged graft in connection with the school committee. This view was seconded by Senator Joseph A. Langone, who said he wished the legislative committee might question members of the Boston School Committee. This idea was quashed by Senator Theodore R. Plunkett, chairman of the committee. "We have no right to turn into an investigating body," he said.

Flood News:

Monitor Radio Studio Acts as Exchange Point

The Monitor's radiocasting studio on the ninth floor of The Christian Science Publishing Society building, became an exchange point last night for the transmission of flood bulletins from New England to New York it was revealed today by Hollis S. Baird, chief engineer of Station W1XAL in Boston.

According to Mr. Baird, Westinghouse engineers at 9.30 o'clock last night set up an emergency shortwave circuit between Station WBZ, Boston, and WJZ, New Jersey, which was available in case the telephone radiocasting lines went out of commission due to flood contions. This circuit consisted of shortwave stations W1XAL in Boston and W3XL in Bound Brook, N. J.

In order to link Station W1XAL with Station WBZ's lines it was necessary to "patch" or set up temporary connections at The Christian Science Monitor's radiocasting booth. Lines from both WBZ and W1XAL come into this room in order to transmit the regular daily news flashes of "The Monitor Views the News." These lines were connected, linking W1XAL with the WBZ studios.

Seated in his control room, Joseph A. Beaudino, chief engineer of WBZ, was able to talk through his studio lines to W1XAL and thence over its air channel to W3XL, Bound Brook. W3XL reciprocated by talking back through the wire connecting Bound Brook with Boston So a two-way circuit was available.

WBZ did not use its own shortwave transmitter W1XK, located at Millis, Mass., it was explained by Mr. Baird, because W1XAL's frequency of 6.04 megacycles is a more desirable wave at the time of the evening when the emergency service was required.

Flood Control:

Half Flood Damage Cost Would Build Reservoirs

Half the cost of the damages resulting from the present flood would pay for all the reservoirs which New England needs to prevent the annual destruction of property, Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the New England Regional Commission, estimated today.

Mr. Cutter's pronouncement anticipated a report soon to be issued on this public question, now before Washington in the request for $8,000,000 from PWA funds for reservoirs for the Merrimack River, and in estimates coming from inundated zones of damages expected to total $40,000,000 for all New England.

From the Massachusetts point of view the problem can be solved only through co-operation by states to the north where flood waters have their origin. James M. Langley, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission, raps boondoggling projects of the WPA as poor examples of public work compared to a long-range reservoir construction program which would prevent annual disaster.

Flood prevention project described page 11

Oath Law:

Hearing Before Committee At State House Continues

Superpatriotic politicians and members of nationalistic societies who label as "Communists" all those opposed to the teachers' oath bill had the challenge hurled back at them today as educators continued to blaze away at this legislation before the Joint Legislative Committee on Education at the State House.

Before a thousand prorepeal enthusiasts, Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton; Prof. Earle M. Winslow, former faculty member at Tufts; Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, formerly of the University of Florence and now at Harvard, and others of the 65 speakers who were prepared to attack the oath, delivered short speeches which were frequently interrupted by cheers.

High lights of the day's hearing came when:

1. Dr. Park attacked the American Legion indirectly by raising a morality issue and was immediately set upon by John H. Walsh, state commander of the Legion.

2. Professor Winslow asserted that the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were "Communist organizations." So great a furore was raised by Professor Winslow's bombshell that the meeting was adjourned so that everyone might have a chance "to cool off," as one of the committee members put it.

(Dramatic details of the teachers' oath hearing on page 10)

Harvard:

Dr. Conant to Speak At First Tercentenary Event

What is said to be the most elaborate academic celebration in American history, marked by 40 special events in the next six months, will begin tomorrow evening when Harvard's 300th anniversary observance begins with a tercentenary gathering to be addressed by Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of the university, on "Harvard, Present and Future," at Sanders Theater. According to Jerome D. Greene, director of the tercentenary, tomorrow evening's meeting is in commemoration of the anniversary of Former President Charles W. Eliot.

The next immediate event this spring will be the presentation of a tercentenary play, the "Mostellaria" of Plautus, by the Harvard Classical Club, April 15, 16, 17. Celebrations will be climaxed with the "Tercentenary Days," Sept. 16, 17 and 18, during which formal exercises alumni reunions, processions, concerts, undergraduate festivities, receptions and a variety of assemblies will take place. Guests from more than 700 universities, colleges and learned societies throughout the world have been invited.

Ichthyologist:

Harvard Has One in Its Graduating Class

Have you a little ichthyologist in your aquarium? No? Then (in case your guppies feel the need of a little expert attention), apply to Harvard's senior class, which is producing, among other things, a fully qualified ichthyologist among its Tercentenary graduating group.

Each year, the Harvard senior class publishes an album containing full information about the school year just passed. Gleaned from an advance copy of the publication and reported in the Harvard Crimson this morning were the following facts about some great and near-great Harvard seniors:

Theodore Roosevelt III will forsake the path of politics followed by his grandfather, his father and a fifth cousin, once removed, and will enter a business career.

David Rockefeller, son of the prominent financial family, will enter business after a couple of years at Harvard's business school.

Aid Rushed To Points In Flood Areas

Little Relief From Rains Seen by Weather Bureau for Next 24 Hours

8000 Are Homeless In Stricken Regions

Connecticut River Valley Hard Hit; Other Sections Still in Danger

BULLETINS

U. S. Weather Bureau in Boston forecasts continuing rain for 24 hours, says nine inches of water must drain from Mount Washington through Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers and streams of Eastern Maine, predicts crux of flood not yet reached.

CCC Camps in White Mountains report tributaries of Connecticut and Merrimack now receding, lessening flood threats.

With 5000 believed to be homeless at Springfield, concern was felt for the steel railroad bridges at Northampton and Springfield. If these go, rail traffic will halt. Water is now 24 feet above normal and lapping at steps of the Union depot. Virtually all industries and retail outlets are closed.

Flood peak of the Connecticut River, now at Springfield, was expected to reach Hartford tonight.

Governor Green of Rhode Island sends special message to Legislature, asks Blackstone River flood prevention authority.

Governor Curley estimates Massachusetts flood loss at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Asks $5,000,000 highway and bridge bond issue.

New England congressional delegations asked that all federal resources be directed toward flood relief and construction work.

Financial and humanitarian resources of the New England states were offered in fullest measure today in the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction in the flood swept areas where more than 8000 are homeless and 10 times that number are without employment through the destruction of manufactories by high water in the past three days.

National guardsmen have been ordered on duty in all the states except Maine, telephone communication is still cut off from northern communities, transportation is in a chaotic condition and many main roads impassable despite reports that at some places along the Connecticut River a recession is being noted despite continued rain.

Relief Measures

Relief measures converged in the Northampton area. Boston headquarters of the U. S. Coast Guard sent two 26-foot motor surf boats, holding 18 people and crews of four, to Hadley on trucks at daybreak. Later it dispatched four dories, to aid the State Police in rescue work. Charlestown Navy Yard at noon had 70 sailors on the road in trucks, under orders to report to the authorities at Northampton. This area, including Sunderland and Hatfield above Northampton, and Hadley, to the east, are reported under water.

The peak appeared to have been reached at Holyoke when the height of water held steady at 16 feet for two hours. At Springfield the three bridges were ordered closed, cutting off all traffic to the west. Orders were issued for the evacuation of low-lying sections in West Springfield.

Pressure Relieved

Pressure apparently has been relieved at the big dams at Vernon, Vt., and at Holyoke, which were looked upon as critical spots in the flood threat today. A first-hand report is expected late this afternoon on the arrival of Governor Curley who spent the night in the beleaguered section around Springfield and Northampton, where Mayor Charles L. Dunn said the flood was the worst disaster in the city's history and "conditions are growing worse and worse."

At Pittsfield, Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Milk Supply Assured For Boston Area As Truck Caravan Starts

Boston is assured of its milk supply. A continuous string of trucks has started to move out of northern Vermont at a point where crossing the Connecticut is possible, and is now on the way down through New Hampshire. In addition, the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad expected to have its lines entirely restored this afternoon and Boston and Maine officials made arrangements with the Vermont Central to ship milk via the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain to St. Johnsbury, where it will be brought down over the Maine Central to Portland and thence to Boston.

The truck cavalcade for today had not arrived at noon, but there was no immediate milk shortage. Surplus milk that goes into the making of cream can be called upon. The only possible shortage the householder may experience will be in cream, which can readily be brought on from the West.

Gambling Foe To Testify At Phone Inquiry

R. I. Official to Suggest Means to Curb Race Track Service

Smashed Betting Ring

Attorney General Blames Phones for Spread of Bookmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19—No sooner had high officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company assured members of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington yesterday that the telephone company wants no part of the business given it by operators of gambling resorts than the commission decided to summon expert testimony on how such use of 'phone facilities might be curbed. Today Rhode Island's Attorney General, John P. Hartigan, left here for Washington.

He is scheduled to describe the obstacles he encountered in combating Rhode Island "bookies." Telephone service, he has stated, played a prominent part in activities of the gamblers.

Called to Washington

Mr. Hartigan was called to Washington by Samuel Becker, acting special counsel for the commission. Yesterday Mr. Becker drew from Charles M. Bracelen, vice-president and general counsel of the telephone company, a statement that the firm deplores the use of its services by those violating the law, but has been unable to refuse such service in the past because of laws requiring furnishing of public utilities to all.

Mr. Hartigan is taking with him to Washington a portfolio of photographs taken of places that were raided during his campaign against illegal betting. These depict the use of telephones and teletypewriters by the gamblers.

War on Gambling

Activities of Attorney General Hartigan began almost simultaneously with the opening of the Narragansett track at Pawtucket. His success in breaking up organized gambling was so marked that he gained wide publicity and this, it is believed here, came to the notice of the Communications Commission.

Using resources of the state police, the Attorney General was able to end the carefully organized work of the big gambling syndicates, but the operators found some measure of success in circumventing police through the expediency of operating smaller establishments and keeping these smaller places interconnected by telephones and teletypes. This arrangement has acted, the Attorney General has said, as the most serious deterrent to his activities.

Grand Jury Action

It has caused him to warn officials of the New England Telephone Company that he would seek grand jury action should his department find telephones being used to encourage gambling. This warning followed a raid on the basement of a Central Falls drug store owned, it was said, by a police commissioner, where 26 phones were found in service for taking bets and distributing horse-race results.

He flatly told telephone company officials that they should investigate the use to which phones were to be put before installing them. Then, as more phones in large numbers were found in horse-betting centers, the Attorney General seized the phones.

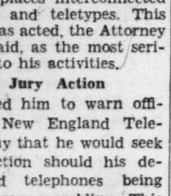
Within two weeks, telephone company officials are said to have stopped service on more than three-score phones in the states.

Curb on Telephones

Police officials said that with use phones denied them, many tobacco stores and other small shops used as "blinds" by the gamblers, were forced to close their doors. Those that attempted to continue with only the one phone allowed them by the telephone company found it almost impossible to run because many police departments kept them under close surveillance.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Probably occasional light rain tonight and Friday; slightly cooler Friday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; moderate southeasterly and variable winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably occasional light rain; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Friday morning; slightly colder Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and Friday; probably light rain in the south and light rain or snow in the north portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds over the south and central portions and strong east and southeast winds, diminishing tonight, over the extreme north portion, and mostly overcast weather; probably occasional rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	49	Minneapolis	32	42
Bermuda	66	69	New Orleans	54	68
Chicago	34	38	New York	44	56
Denver	20	50	Norfolk	38	48
Helena	16	42	Philadelphia	44	58
Jacksonville	48	64	San Francisco	54	66
Kansas City	46	72	St. Louis	42	58
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	42	52
Miami	54	68			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., March 19.
B—Maximum, March 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:56 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Friday, 8:27 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 6:25 p. m.

Nebulae Located In African Sky By Harvard Watchers

Three new planetary nebulae, giant star-dust "wedding rings" in the Milky Way have been discovered in the southern sky by Mrs. Muriel Seyfert, research assistant of the Harvard College Observatory, through examination of photographic plates made at Harvard's South African station.

Each of these tremendous bodies, probably hundreds of times larger than our solar system, are so far distant as to be visible only through moderately powerful telescopes. Viewed through the 60-inch instrument at Bloemfontein, South Africa, each nebula would appear to the human eye as a luminous ring surrounding a brilliant star as the nucleus.

Tenuous but Large

Although there are not sufficient data to permit accurate calculation of the size and distance of the new nebulae, the Harvard astronomers believe that like most of the 130 known planetary nebulae, these are several hundred light years distant from earth and have a diameter many thousands of times the distance from earth to sun.

Like other bodies of this kind, the newly found rings probably have a density less than that of the most perfect vacuum obtainable on earth, yet they are so huge that their total weight is measured in millions of tons, just as though they were giant stars.

In Southern Constellations

They are located in the southern constellation of Norma, Carina and Ara. Planetary nebulae, whose origin and place in the scheme of cosmic evolution is one of the unsolved mysteries of astronomy, are a relatively rare form of heavenly body.

From their appearance, it is known they are composed of a bright star encased in concentric spheres of expanding gas and small particles, perhaps as fine as molecules. Although astronomers are not certain of the origin of these spheres, they believe they may be the result of the catastrophic explosion of novae, or new stars, occurring hundreds of years ago.

Dr. Lowell in Agreement On $32,961 Tax Deficiency

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Government and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Boston, former president of Harvard, agreed yesterday he was liable for a sum of $32,961 income tax deficiency for 1932. The agreement was in a stipulation entered before the board of tax appeals.

The amount stipulated was identical with that charged as a deficiency by the Internal Revenue Bureau from which Dr. Lowell appealed last June 7. He contended the bureau erroneously failed to allow as deductions losses he sustained in the sale of stock.

Short Legislative Session Hinges on Curley

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Most legislators today are agreed that the present General Court session will be prorogued by at least June 1. However, there are a few who are still a little skeptical, remembering Governor Curley's tactics last year in sending special messages to the Legislature insisting on passage of various bills.

Every special message means a more extended session and the few skeptics are wondering just what special messages Governor Curley has in mind this year. Of course, there is a threat already hanging over the heads of the Representatives and Senators regarding his program of new taxation. He has warned he will deliver special messages reviving the tax proposals killed.

Governor Holds Key

If the Republicans are sufficiently strong to defeat his program, it may be, therefore that the Governor will submit message after message to tie up the Legislature long after the prorogation date hoped for now. The Governor, of course, has the right to revive legislation any number of times.

Furthermore, the battle over the budget is expected to take several days, maybe weeks. There is some talk of suspending committee hearings completely for several days so that the Legislature may concentrate on the budget once it is reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Most Republicans are pledged to fight for a $13,000,000 reduction in the $78,000,000 record-breaking budget. But it is going to be a long hard battle, with the Governor's henchmen doing everything possible to prevent slashes. On Thursday the first of a series of Democratic conferences over the budget will be held and Governor Curley is expected to make a plea for passage of the entire budget.

Bond Issue Fight

And if the Legislature throws out the Governor's proposed $9,000,000 bond issue as part of the $13,000,000 cut hoped for, the Governor undoubtedly will send it right back in, and unleash his force of lobbyists upon the Legislature to whip the weaker members into line through threats and promises, as he is charged with doing during the 1935 bond issue fight.

All this, of course, will take time. And nothing yet has been said about the redistricting of the Representative and Senatorial Districts which must be done once every 10 years.

Many Republicans expect the Democrats to make a fight for redistricting this year, inasmuch as the Democrats are now enjoying a greater power in the House and Senate than ever before. With a little co-operation from some of the so-called "renegade Republicans" they might be able to gerrymander the state so that more districts would be safely Democratic.

Redistricting Issue

If the redistricting is postponed until next year, the Democrats may not be as strong as they are this year and therefore in a weaker position on redistricting, according to some of the G. O. P. leaders.

Ordinarily the redistricting proposal is referred to a special recess commission which studies the matter during the recess between prorogation and the opening of the next annual session. However, with the Democrats now in greater power than ever, the Republicans figure the Democrats may seek to force redistricting this session, without reference to a special recess commission.

The redistricting of the senatorial district is done by the Legislature whereas the representative districts are set up by the county commissioners. The Legislature, however, does establish the number of representatives each county shall have.

Republicans United

It is understood that the Republican members of the Senate are banded together to force reference of the redistricting question to a special recess commission. If they stand together they can win. However, despite the fact that Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, is reported to have promised to stand with his Republican colleagues on this matter, some of the Republicans are not so certain, because the only two roll calls the Republicans have lost in the Senate this year were attributed to Senator Moran's anti-party action.

This redistricting battle, which will start when and if a joint order is filed in the Legislature this year, will take much legislative time. Therefore, some legislators are not too sure that the General Court will prorogue before the Democratic preprimary convention on June 4.

Edgar M. Mills

Canning Made to Pay Under Vermont Plan Of Family Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 19—More than 12,000 families were helped last year to produce, can, and store food products valued at three times the amount of expenditure involved by the Vermont Emergency Relief Administration, as a garden and canning project. The products were valued at $707,131.36; expenses amounted to $223,567.26.

The project concentrated on providing a substantial part of the food needs of relief families in the State, and aiding the needy families to a better standard of living through their own efforts, independent of charity.

The ERA supplied garden seed, fertilizer and cans, and met the expenses of other items necessary to the project. Office facilities and instructional material, were provided by the extension service of the University of Vermont.

Springfield Attorney May Seek Governorship

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19 (AP)—District Attorney Thomas F. Moriarty yesterday declined comment on published statements that he would seek the Democratic Governorship nomination. The statement quoted Representative William J. Granfield of this city in Washington as saying that Mr. Moriarty would seek the nomination.

It was said that support believed forthcoming for Mr. Moriarty was predicted on the belief of western Massachusetts Democrats that this end of the State had fared poorly in the past in state ticket representation.

Cut in CCC Camps In Massachusetts April 1 Protested

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Representative Joseph E. Casey of Massachusetts objected yesterday to the executive order reducing CCC camps on April 1.

This curtailment, Representative Casey said, would throw 94,000 out of the CCC camps.

"I consider it regrettable," he said, "that such a policy should be put into effect when it is remembered that the CCC program has not only taught industry and given employment to half a million of America's youth, but it has also rewarded them sufficiently to make possible their sending home to families $25 each month."

430,000 Enrolled

Representative Casey said that the present enrollment in these camps is 430,000 and that the April 1 order would reduce this number to 336,000. Another provision of this order, he said, was that the construction of new camps would not be permitted and that the camps which have been constructed at a cost of from $16,000 to $18,000 each would, if closed, be dismantled and abandoned.

"I have in mind," he continued, "a camp in Townsend which was recently opened, and has every reason for continuance that it originally had for establishment. The expenditures for establishing this camp have already been made, and the running expenses are now at a minimum.

Ravaged by Fire

"The area worked by this camp was ravaged by fire in 1927 and is at present an eyesore. Although this area can be artificially restocked with valuable timber species there is no indication that this will take place naturally. The fire hazard is very high and the area is consequently very greatly in need of roads.

"And yet, the proposed curtailment of April 1 seriously threatens the possibility of this meritorious work being completed. I might mention another camp in Westminster, where plans are in the making for a five-year program of construction work in the Leominster forest, for forestation work and the development of much desired and needed recreational areas."

Tomb of Egyptian Queen Topic of Museum Lecture

"The Unplundered Tomb of an Egyptian Queen, Hetep-heres" will be the subject of a free illustrated public lecture by Dows Dunham, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Semitic Museum of Harvard University, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge.

This is one of a series of public lectures on modern archaeological discoveries given under the auspices of the Harvard Semitic Museum.

Dr. Lowell in Agreement On $32,961 Tax Deficiency

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Government and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Boston, former president of Harvard, agreed yesterday he was liable for a sum of $32,961 income tax deficiency for 1932. The agreement was in a stipulation entered before the board of tax appeals.

The amount stipulated was identical with that charged as a deficiency by the Internal Revenue Bureau from which Dr. Lowell appealed last June 7. He contended the bureau erroneously failed to allow as deductions losses he sustained in the sale of stock.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Richard J. Davis, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill. 8

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Wallen N. Gresza. 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man." 9 a. m., 12:04, 2:21, 6:38, 9:55. Also "Father in Her Hair," with Pauline Lord and Billie Burke. 10:25 a. m., 1:52, 5:09, 8:26. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo and Fredric March in "Anna Karenina." Also "Big Hearted Herbert," with Guy Kibbee and Pat. Ellis.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stars of Tomorrow." "Movie Milestones." Bill Corum's "Winter Sports." "Richard Wagner" (Impressionistic scenes and music). Also other shorts.

BOSTON — Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie in "Love on a Bet." 10:05 a. m., 12:52, 4:18, 7:44, 10:30. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "East of Java," with Charles Bickford. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 3:45, 6:50, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Fenway: 1:15, 4:12, 7:06, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also Gladys Swarthout and Jan Kiepura in "Give Us This Night." Fenway 12, 2:54, 5:48, 8:42. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Petrified Forest." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

METROPOLITAN—Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:10. Stage: The Mills Brothers with Louis Armstrong and his orchestra. Also "Harlemania," an all Negro musical revue. To morrow: "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" with Sylvia Sidney, Fred McMurray and Henry Fonda. Stage: Paul Lukas; also musical revue, "Spices of 1936."

UNIVERSITY—Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew in "Professional Soldier." 3:15, 6:25, 9:45. Also Bing Crosby in "Everything Goes." 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

MEMORIAL — "Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:20 a. m., 1, 2:36, 6:12, 8:36. Preview at 10:26 p. m. of "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard.

EXETER—Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." 2:10, 5, 7:54. Also Jean Harlow in "Riff Raff." 3:15, 6:10, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in 60 Motifs. Featuring Lanlachner, violinist, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony 2 5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

MODERN—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Tango," with Marian Nixon, Chick Chandler and Marie Prevost. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:30.

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Gladys de Almeida, soprano. Henry Levine, accompanist. 8:30.

WALTHAM WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor at dedication services for new Waltham post office. 6.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Lower Mills Council, 36 River Street. 8:30.

DU BURON STUDIO—Musicale, presented by Herbert MacDonald, pianist, and Alan F. Palmer, tenor. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15

Radio Programs On Page 10

Other Events

BOSTON CLUB OF PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN—Seventh educational lecture, "Display and Advertising Typography," by Douglas C. McMurtrie of Chicago. Herald-Traveler auditorium. 6:45.

QUOTA CLUB—Hitch-hiking adventures, told by Miss Mary Halleran, Boston school teacher. 264 Boylston Street. 6.

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL—Dinner of the Traffic Club of New England. 6:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "The Restoration of Williamsburg," by Sidney R. Shurcliff, 40 Beacon Street. 8.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Poetry Night. Readings by David McCord from his own works. Music by George Millrood, violinist, and Mabel Adams Bennett, pianist. 296 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "Whittierland," by Howard A. Corey. Copley Square. 8.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT — Italian Civic Theater in "Fatica," with instrumental trio. North Bennett Street Industrial School. 39 North Bennett Street. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE — "Ireland," by William H. O'Brien, with orchestral concert conducted by Chester Mason. Baker Memorial Hall, Uphams Corner. 8.

BOSTON WPA LECTURE—"Civil Liberty: Freedom vs. Repression." Community Forum, 16 LaGrange Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, Earl Chamberlain, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries I," guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture on "Egypt and Suez," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

CLOCK CLUB — Exhibition of early American clocks. 971 Commonwealth Avenue. 10:30 to 9.

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes, Frank V. Thompson School, Maxwell and Selden Streets. 11:15.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Frog Prince." Hugh O'Brien School, Dudley and Langdon Streets. 1:30 and 2:30.

State and Nation Branded Communist at Oath Hearing

"Every member of this legislative committee belongs to a Communist organization—the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," said Prof. Earle M. Winslow, who resigned from Tufts College rather than submit to the oath of loyalty required by the Teachers Oath Bill, as he lit into the Legislation at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Education before a thousand pro-repealists who jammed Gardiner Auditorium at the State House today.

Few opponents of repeal were present, but they lost no opportunity to attack the educators whenever possible.

Professor Winslow, who had scarcely taken the stand when he made the Communist charge, was immediately told by Senator Charles G. Miles, the chairman of the committee, to "stick to the bill or else be seated!"

After a din of cheering and booing had subsided, Professor Winslow asked if he might name the organizations. The request granted he again repeated that they were the United States and the Commonwealth.

"You are not debating with me," shouted Senator Miles. "Sit down!"

The professor did so, but not until a blue-coated State House policeman had rested a firm hand on his shoulder.

This action imediately caused another terrific tumult during which, cries of "Free Speech! Free Speech!" filled the auditorium.

At this point, Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill suggested the "cool off" adjournment.

Professor Winslow, who was later allowed to finish speaking, after a terse debate between Senator Miles and James H. Sheldon, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Teachers' Federation, explained that Communism starts in the type of government which permits "gag legislation."

An interesting commentary on the entire oath question was presented by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard, formerly a professor at the University of Florence, who showed the manner in which "harmless" oaths may become exceedingly harmful. He recalled the first teachers' oath in Italy, passed in 1923, which was considered generally innocuous. In 1931, a new oath law was passed, however, which singled out professors to support the Fascist regime. As a result, Prof. Salveminis declared, 11 prominent professors resigned their positions, rather than "humiliate themselves by subscribing to something they didn't believe in."

Headmaster Claude M. Fuess of Philips Andover Academy, who testified that he had been a Legion official and a member of the Legion for 11 years, and who further asserted that he was not a member of the University of Moscow, was opposed to the law because "it is needless." Like many another educator, he pointed out that not a Communist had been discovered through the law and that it had accomplished nothing.

Mr. Sheldon characterized it as the "yellow dog" contract for teachers.

The morning's session was equally dramatic with the afternoon's.

"When the teacher takes the oath, it really means, 'I want to keep my job,'" declared D. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, who led off the attack. The Wheaton president was frequently interrupted by the cheers of an audience which consisted mostly of women teachers.

There were 65 proponents of repeal to be heard during the day, it was announced at the opening of the hearing, and Senator Niles declared that they would all be heard, "if it takes until midnight."

"Back of this bill is the iron hand of one who is afraid of the investigations of property made by our colleges," charged Dr. Park.

His chief points against the oath were:

1. That "it is the greatest blow to patriotism in the last 50 years of the Commonwealth. Fear has been substituted for true affection."

2. That "it is one of the greatest blows to freedom of discussion. The driving force behind this bill is the feeling that professors are for the underdog."

3. That "it has undermined the confidence of children in their teachers."

Climax of the hearing came when Dr. Park declared that the Teacher's Oath was just like an act requiring Legion members to be examined in order to prove their complete moral probity. He continued, "Although it might be said that such an enactment would be for the general welfare—" At this, however, John H. Walsh, state commander of the American Legion leapt to his feet and interrupted.

"I strenuously object—," Mr. Walsh began, but the cheers of Dr. Park's supporters drowned out whatever he might have said.

Mrs. Elizabeth Giblin, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Legion, shouted, "The legion is not under discussion here!" Her statement evoked a chorus of boos.

Following the general uproar, which took several minutes to subside, Dr. Park said:

"This reaction was exactly what I wanted. (Turning to the committee) You have attempted to insult the most self-sacrificing band of people in Massachusetts."

North Carolina Farms Linked to Power Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Dudley Bagley, chairman of the State Electrification Authority, stated that "electricity, making possible the most modern time and labor-saving devices in rural life, is available now to 14,319 farm customers in North Carolina, this figure representing an increase of 48 per cent over the number of rural homes and structures provided with power at the end of 1934."

He said that the State Rural Electrification Authority co-operating with the public utilities companies of the State, municipalities distributing power and the RERA has built or started construction on 754 miles of rural electric lines in the State from June 15, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1936. These lines will serve 4647 homes, he said.

Willert Has Little Concern For War Crisis

Declaring he would be "very much surprised if the world doesn't get over the present crisis" in European affairs, Sir Arthur Willert addressed a luncheon meeting of the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Arthur, who resigned a year ago as head of the press department of the British Foreign Office, served as chief correspondent for the London Times in this country from 1910 to 1920 with the exception of 1917 and 1918, when he was secretary of the British War Mission in the United States. He was a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the Washington Naval Conference in 1921 and 1922, of the London Economic Conference in 1924, of the London Naval Conference in 1930, and to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, 1932-1934.

Sees Little Danger

Introduced by Dr. John W. Bartol, president of the Boston branch of the union, he stated that diplomats he had seen in Washington last week agreed that there is no serious danger of conflagration from the present impasse produced by Germany's advance on the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland, in violation of the Locarno Treaty. "It may in the long run," he said, "just shake people up and make them think in a more practical way, and whether it does or not, there are probably a few years ahead of us during which we can work out a solution in Europe."

Just as a few years ago European statesmen asked, "What will America do?" today, he stated, they are asking, "What will England do?" After describing the strained mental condition of continental Europe, the French citizen's fear of Germany, based largely on past history; the fears of the Swiss and Belgians of German aggression; the intolerant attitude of Germany toward the non-Nordic; the German's fear of Russia, he said, "It is this fear in the background that makes everything so difficult. And that fear is due to a sense of insecurity.

Collective Security

"If," he added, "the real danger lies, and I am certain it does, in the economic strangulation of Germany and the probability that Germany will explode if not allowed to expand, England's participation in collective security would be a great help. Everyone on the continent is saying that the future peace of Europe depends on what the British are going to do. Everyone believes that if England becomes a sort of sheriff's posse in Europe, any country would hesitate to use force just as a gunman hesitates to shoot when he feels the police are too strong for him."

Reviewing the incidents of the past year in which the British public had set itself squarely behind the League of Nations, dismissing two of its foreign ministers because of their failure to support the League, he said, "You will find in England now a very considerable weight of academic sympathy with Germany in her recent move. Of course Germany, as usual, acted clumsily. She got the cart as emphatically before the horse as she could well do. She has frightened everybody. Germany has in point of fact acted against her own chance of regaining equality.

'So Sorry'

By a Staff Artist — There Is Sometimes No Right in Right of Way

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Radio Guild drama: James	Harold Nagle's Orchestra.....	Lewis Gannett, "Books".....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Hilton's "Lost Horizon"...	Harold Nagle's Orchestra.....	Carl Moore's Orchestra.....	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Talk, Lieut. J. J. Shea.....	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra.....	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; "Supper Show": songs	Checker Board; sports.....	Yankee News Service.....	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15 Talk; Songs in the Night....	News; "Bright Spot".....	"News of Youth".....	Ray Jones, vocalist.....
6:30 News; talk; sports briefs....	"Salute" program	Musical Moments: recording .	Report; George Hall's Orch...
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.....	Musical program	Popular variety program.....	Imperial Hawaiian Band.....
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	"Myrt and Marge": drama....	Talk, Rep. Connery, Mass....
7:15 "Business and Tax Program"	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch..	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch...	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.....	instrumentalists; soloists ..
7:45 Miners Quartet; Mine Boss..	"Pastorale": orchestra	Boake Carter, news comment..	Yankee News Service.....
8:00 Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;	Rudy Vallee's Orch.; Frank	Airshow: Alexander Gray;	Museum of Fine Arts talk....
8:15 Joseph Bentonelli, tenor...	Fay; Richard Bartheimess;	Charles Hanson Towne; orch.	Jack Hylton's Orchestra.....
8:30 Excerpts from "Trial by	Freddie Lighiner, comedian;	Fray and Baum, pianists....	Little Symphony Orchestra;
8:45 Jury," M. S. C. Chorus....	Brown Sisters, vocal trio...	Washington commentator	Philip James, conductor....
9:00 Death Valley Days: western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra .....
9:15 dramatic sketch; soloist...	Boat; Frank McIntyre; Win-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist...	"Melody Treasure Hunt".....
9:30 America's Town Meeting:	ifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;	Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the	"Listen to This": variety....
9:45 "The Supreme Court and	blackface skits; orchestra...	Traveler"; orchestra	Yankee News Service.....
10:00 the Constitution"; Sen.	Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Dr. Charles M. Courboin,
10:15 Walsh; Prof. McBain.....	sey's Orchestra; Lyda Rob-	soloists and specialties.....	organ recital .....
10:30 Russ Morgan and his orches-	erti; Emmanuel Feuermann;	Dramatizations of the news..	Addresses, Col. Charles H.
10:45 tra; soloist	Fred Stone and daughters..	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	March; Merle Thorpe.....
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15 his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns.	Bruins-Toronto report	Canadians Orchestra .....
11:30 Meredith Willson and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Teo Weems's Orchestra.....	Isham Jones's Orchestra.....
11:45 orchestra; soloist	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Ted Weems's Orchestra.....	Isham Jones's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."
2:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Engle, poet, reading verse from London.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Afternoon symphony concert.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.
6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "College Prom"; James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers and music.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with screen stars; Dick Powell; soloists; orch.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Harvard University's anniversary program for Charles W. Eliot; talk, James B. Conant, president of Harvard.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: Lieder Singers.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Rover's End"; drama of the Irish coast.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

What's Going On In the Arts

Beatrice Harrison—Henri Deering

IT IS not often that a Boston public has opportunity to hear artists of the ability of Miss Harrison and Mr. Deering on the same evening and together. Their program last night in Jordan Hall, however, was a singular combination, chosen for the most part from among the less important, or possibly one should say, the less vital pieces of literature for violoncello and pianoforte. The artists opened their program with a trio of Bach Chorales arranged by Kodály, after which followed a pianoforte group listing "Reflêts dans L'eau" by Debussy, Ravel's Rigaudon from "Le Tombeau de Couperin" and de Falla's Dance from "La Vida Breve." Miss Harrison then offered a violoncello arrangement of Lully's lovely song, "Bois Epais," an "Allemande" by Senaillé-Salmon, and an "Adagio" and "Scherzo" by Elgar. The accompanist for this group was the artist's sister, Margaret Harrison. The final number of the program was the Cello Sonata by Arnold Bax in a first performance in America.

Miss Harrison again displayed all the artistic virtues which are hers. There was the same "bite" to her attacks, the same vigor and élan in the presentation of her material. Since it was a miserable night for strings, one readily forgave her few seeming lapses.

Mr. Deering, in his solo work, displayed a brilliant technic which is apparently his strongest asset, although, in his encore, he hinted at a more mellow tone and a somewhat more poetic reading.

Evidently considering the Bax Sonata their pièce de résistance, the artists reserved it until the end, which was unfortunate for several reasons, the chief of which lay in the slight intrinsic worth of the composition itself. It is verbose and diffuse; it contains occasional flashes of the Bax humor, but for the most part it is, so far as we were able to discern, an aimless piece of musical wandering. It is possible that the Poco Lento may be used by violoncellists as a separate number, for it contains ideas of worth, but as a whole, the work does not contribute materially to the literature for these two instruments in concert. The performance, however, was above reproach and the artists well merited the prolonged applause bestowed upon them.

G. M. S.

Brahms and Mendelssohn

THE Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra and the rather oddly named Commonwealth Choral Symphony, conducted respectively by Ernst Hoffmann and A. Buckingham Simson, foregathered at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last night, to perform Brahms's Second Symphony and Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise (Lobgesang). The audience was not large.

The idea of playing a symphony by Brahms proved less rash than many may have anticipated—less rash, indeed, than a few months ago it undoubtedly would have been. Into the principal orchestral units of the federal music project have been concentrated the best players available under the circumstances, many of whom lacked not so patently technical ability as orchestral experience. That lack is being abundantly supplied, and continuous existence as a government- endowed organization, constant rehearsal, meticulous leadership, are evidently bearing fruit. Last night's performance of the D major Symphony was remarkable for its almost complete technical security and precision, its range of dynamic shading, its spirit. Such a standard of performance, sustained and advanced, and applied in time to the whole classic orchestral literature, might perform great service in making that music familiar to the many who cannot afford to attend the concerts of the famous orchestras, or whose needs their programs do not completely fill. Mr. Hoffman's reading of the work was excellently planned, broadly and in detail; his tempi were in general well chosen, and if—for instance—the middle section of the Adagio did not blaze into the customary electrifying excitement, the reason may well have been wise caution rather than any lack of incandescence in the conductorial bosom.

Despite the justice there is in the contemporary tendency to restore Mendelssohn to some measure of honor in the pantheon of composers, greatness was only occasionally in him. In the sixth and seventh numbers of the "Lobgesang" the preceding and succeeding suavely saccharine dullness is relieved by a few minutes of great music. The tenor solo, "The Sorrows of Death," and the soprano's unaccompanied response, preluding the splendid chorus, "The Night Is Departing," are among the memorable things in music. The chorus did the work admirable justice (well supported by the orchestra) under Mr. Simson's able and very flexible direction. The soloists were Miss Eleanor Steber, possessor of a beautiful but none too well trained soprano voice; Miss Etta Bradley, mezzo-soprano, who performed her small share in the score very satisfactorily, and Ben Redden, tenor, whose smooth singing, if it somewhat lacked color, yet deserved high praise.

For all concerned, there was prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

S. S.

New York Dance Notes

AFRICAN dancers figured prominently in last Sunday's dance events. A large group, headed by John Adele, Momodu Johnson and Abraham Cissi, assisted by native drummers and singers, took part in the New Dance League's men's recital in the evening, and representatives of the "Kykunkor" company—Asadata Dafora, Abdul Assen and fifteen others—opened a series of six lecture-recitals on the historical development of the dance, given by the Labor Stage Associates in their studio in West Thirty Ninth Street (formerly the Princess Theater) in the afternoon. Their recital illustrated authentic African dances by passages from that vibrant and exciting opera-ballet, "Kykunkor," whose company, alas, disbanded last year just as it was on the verge of coming to Boston.

Next Sunday's scheduled dance events in New York consist of a recital by Lillian Shapero and group at the Civic Repertory Theater; a program of solo dances by Miriam Blecher, Jane Dudley, Blanche Evan and Mary Radin of the Dance Guild, at the Vanderbilt Theater, and a joint recital by Ann Agin and Edna Miller at the Hotel des Artistes.

The Hollywood Ballet, giving three performances in Boston, on March 20 and 21, will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evenings of March 23 and 24, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of March 25.

The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, which will give four performances in a return engagement at the Boston Opera House, beginning April 2, opens a return engagement of 20 performances at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 12. Not for Boston but for New York are vouchsafed the revivals or newer works—Stravinsky's "Les Noces" (choregraphy by Bronislava Nijinska, décor and costumes by Gontcharova); "Gypsy Dances" from Dargomijsky's opera "Russalka" (Nijinska's choregraphy), and Massine's "Public Gardens" in revised version, to music of Valdimir Dukelsky—or in Americanese terms of the musical comedy world, Vernon Duke. Boston's award in fresher fare is the unfamiliar "Firebird" of Stravinsky.

Ernest Schelling will bring an interesting innovation to his children's concert at Carnegie Hall on Saturday morning, March 28, when a group of dancers trained by Louis H. Chalif will give an all-dance program demonstrating the relation between ballet and music.

Reduced rates and round-trip tickets should induce everyone who can strain an economic or temporal point to be in New York the weekend of April 5, when Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will present Doris Humphrey's "Theater Piece" and "New Dance" at the Adelphi Theater. In this writer's experience, these two compositions are the most important, the most stirring, of the entire season.

M. L.

Merits of Men and Women As Drivers Still Unsettled

BOSTON, March 19 — Smiling broadly at reports that Harvard experts had upheld the man automobile driver as superior to the woman operator, Massachusetts highway authorities today figuratively uncovered truck-loads of statistics and surveys to back up their contention that the issue stood "six for one and half-a-dozen for the other."

The humor of the whole situation spread quickly to the Harvard Bureau of Traffic Research, charged with bringing the ancient highway issue into the open again. There, the source of Harvard's traffic information, Dr. Hary R. De Silva, joined in the general laugh which invariably follows the attempt to pluck from a maze of statistics in the archives enough reliable information to prove who is the better driver, man or woman.

It's as foolish as trying to say what tires wear the longest, according to Clarence Hubbell, statistician at the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

No Distinction Is Made

The Registry made no attempt to distinguish between men and women drivers other than to classify them according to the number of accidents in which they became involved.

Here, as usual, the research artist runs into some bumpy detours. He knows there are slightly more than 1,000,000 licensed drivers in Massachusetts. Of these, he is assured that 350,000 or approximately one-third are women. Enter—the complications.

At least 50,000 women drivers merely hold licenses, the men in the family doing practically all of the driving. The woman operator, on the whole, usually drives for pleasure while the man is intent on business. Being pleasurably inclined the woman operator usually chooses her roads away from traffic. The man does much of his operating in heavy city traffic. Many men are truck drivers, handling heavy tonnage.

Traffic Experts Shrug

Knowing these facts, the traffic expert returns the customary blank stare when someone makes the mistake of popping the query about the relative safety of drivers.

Allan Ollson, chief examiner of driving license applicants at the Registry of Motor Vehicles, supported his blank stare with a sharp, "Tommyrot." He added, "There isn't any safety distinction to be made between men and women drivers. If we didn't think they were safe drivers we wouldn't give them licenses. But you can say for me that if my job depended upon making a decision one way or the other, I should be inclined to vote for the woman driver."

Four out of five women operators, he said, make the grade in their first try at licenses.

But to go back to the statistically minded Mr. Hubbell. He said, "I am asked about the relative safety of men and women drivers at least two or three times every day. The only thing I can do is refer them to the accident records. And figures, you know, never tell the whole story."

The figures were: men involved in fatal accidents, 899, compared with 62 women. Nonfatal accidents found 7499 men involved, compared with 792 women. Recollect that there are about one third as many women drivers as men, Mr. Hubbell pointed out.

To enhance the broad grins today, Dr. De Silva declared that his observations were solely mechanical, giving no indication of the intelligence of women drivers in keeping out of emergencies or of their ability to drive with sufficient restraint to meet emergencies when and if they arise.

While mechanical tests revealed that women were somewhat slower than men in reacting to hazards, that is in stopping the car, Dr. De Silva agreed that they were usually more cautious and didn't get into the trouble that the over-confident man might run right up to without putting his foot on the brakes.

The final serious note inculcated in today's discussions was that "highway safety depended upon both men and women driving safely."

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Paris	March 21	Plymouth, March 27	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm	Mar. 21, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Seattle, March 25	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Grant	Seattle, March 26	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

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Aid Rushed to All Points In New England Flood Areas

(Continued from Page 9)

making a survey with the Governor, estimated flood damage to highways in that section would run up to $5,000,000.

Nineteen Fatalities

Associated Press reports from all flood zones listed the fatalities as 19 in New England.

Brattleboro, Vt., was without electric power after a night of suspense over the fate of the New England Power Company dam at Vernon. The southwestern section of Maine, the Associated Press reported, virtually is submerged. Two hundred families have fled from their homes along the Saco River. Dams are being strengthened with sandbags.

Residents of Woonsocket, R. I., also evacuated their homes as the Blackstone River inundated the Waterford district and farther north along the same stream, at Millbury, Mass., a bridge was dynamited to save three factories whose first floors wer under water.

The Merrimac River was reported 11 feet above normal and rising a foot in three hours. Concord, N. H., was isolated and its lowlands cleared of families. Gov. H. Styles Bridges ordered relief headquarters established in the State Capitol.

Western Massachusetts continued inundated today except for hill towns, dispatches said. Miles of farmland were under four to ten feet of water, outside the floaded cities. At Turner Falls it was believed the peak had been reached when the rate of 235,000 cubic feet flow was established. At Westfield, under water yesterday, the Westfield River was reported receding. Fitchburg reported the Nashua River as still rising after 4.6 inches of rain. Bridges were reported shaky under the continued battering by ice. Silt measured five feet deep in some places.

Trains Canceled

The Boston & Albany Railroad today reported that it was operating trains as far west as Springfield. Between Springfield and Albany, through direct service was cancelled because of washouts.

The Boston & Albany has canceled no through service to the West. All trains are being routed by way of New York City over the New Haven Railroad and thence by the New York Central up to Albany.

Service on the New Haven Railroad, officials reported, was uninterrupted on the shore line to New York. Service, however, was running up the Connecticut Valley only as far as Hartford, Conn.

Service to Concord

The Boston & Maine reported today complete service on its Portland (Me.) division, service as far as Nashua and Concord, N. H., on the New Hampshire division and no service on the Connecticut River route between White River Junction, Vt., and Greenfield and Springfield.

Providence, R. I., March 19 (AP)—As the Pawtuxet and Blackstone Rivers in widely separated parts of this State raged today, the former isolating several houses in the city of Warwick and the latter causing heavy property damage to mills in Woonsocket, Gov. Theodore Francis Green ordered the National Guard to be in readiness to assist in the emergency.

At 10:55 a. m., Capt. Jonathan Harwood of the State Police broadcast an appeal for Red Cross units to mobilize. He canceled all State Police leaves and ordered the men to mobilize in the Blackstone Valley area.

New Haven, Conn., March 19 (AP)—The flood-ridden Connecticut River reached a new high mark of more than 29 feet today, bringing a threat of further inundation to lowlying sections of Hartford and vicinity.

Highway traffic throughout the flooded areas of the State was partially paralyzed, state police headquarters reported, with all roads closed between Hartford and Springfield, Mass.

State WPA Administrator Matthew A. Daly placed the facilities of his entire department, including 700 workers, at the disposal of 33 stricken communities on their appeals for aid.

In Killingly, two dams of the Assawaga River went out. A third appeared to be crumbling.

Leslie F. Conover, weather observer at the branch office of the United States Observatory in Hartford, warned that the lower Connecticut Valley would experience a flood three feet higher than the second one of 1927, when the river level stood at 29 feet.

The State Emergency Relief Commission at Hartford moved at once to provide food and cots for flood sufferers in the New Hartford and Pine Meadow regions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass., March 19—The big dams at Holyoke and Vernon, Vt., were holding firm today against flood waters far above the levels reached in November, 1927. The height of the river at Holyoke this morning was 16.10 feet, as aginst a previous high record of 14.75. Rain having ceased, progress is being made in relieving transportation, except that some important bridges are closed for safety.

Manufacturing plants and warehouses along the Connecticut and its tributaries suffered heavy losses as a result of the flood. Moore Drop Forging Company's main plant was destroyed by fire this morning, due to the explosion of a boiler, with a loss of more than $100,000. Fire apparatus was kept away by water that isolated the plants of that section.

Power plants of the Western Massachusetts Companies at Turners Falls were crippled and the United Electric Light Company was called upon to serve residents of the Greenfield area. Transformers were burned out and lines out of order, so that numerous villages were in darkness last night. Several thousand persons in the river areas here were driven from their homes.

A score or more of important bridges in the section are gone. They include iron and steel structures, and also several old wooden covered bridges, including a century-old covered bridge at Montague City, 860 feet long, which took a steel bridge with it in its flight. An ancient covered bridge at Greenfield was taken, also one in Colrain. A covered bridge leading to Partridgeville, at Athol, seemed doomed. A sturdy bridge at Sunderland, gave way last night. Many brjdges throughout this section have been closed temporarily.

Utility companies are rushing in emergency men, and WPA men are being utilized to the fullest possible extent. Thus far relief agencies have made good headway in relief work. Practically all of the 104th Regiment members are on duty.

Millbury, Mass., March 19 (AP)—The concrete bridge over the Blackstone River on West Street was demolished today in an effort to save the plants of the Watson-Williams Company, the Millbury Machine Company and the Felders Company, which were being flooded.

All manufacturing operations in the town were suspended today.

Northampton, Mass., March 19 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley asked Harry Ehrlich, WPA Administrator for three western Massachusetts counties, today to seek the transfer of $3,000,000 allocated for roadside beautification, to a fund for reconstruction work.

Scituate, Mass., March 19 (AP)—Nine coastguardsmen and nine boats left here today to assist in rescue work in the flood-stricken Hadley area.

The coastguardsmen were from various stations along Cape Cod. They took one dory with them. The other boats, including one outboard and seven motorboats, were placed at dispostal of the State by Robert F. Bow, boat builder.

Hatfield, Mass., March 19 (AP)—Approximately 150 persons were marooned here today on an elevation surrounded by water. Coastguard boats were being rushed to the area. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Public Safety Commissioner, expressed belief that many persons were missing. He made no estimate.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19 (AP)—The swiftly rising Connecticut River threatened Hartford today with its worst flood menace in history. All trolley service was suspended and collapse of telephone communication was feared.

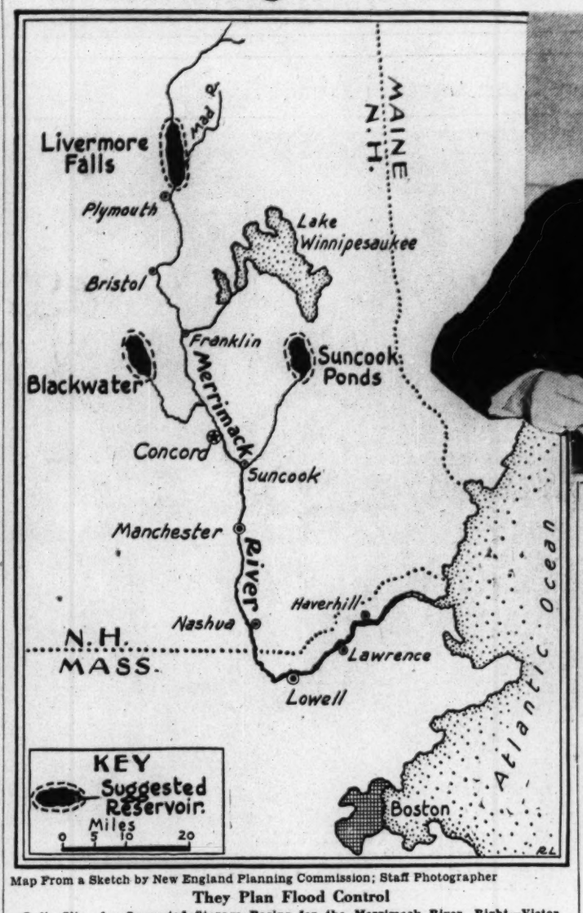
Lawrence, Mass., (AP)—Practically all industrial activity suspended. Merrimac rising seven inches an hour. At noon was 43.57 feet above dam. All-time high is 44.12, recorded in 1852.

Bellows Falls, Vt., (AP)—The Connecticut River was higher than in 1927. The railroad station floor was under 15 inches of water. Section of arch bridge sheered off.

Montpelier, Vt., (AP)—The flood situation apparently had passed here. No trains were running on the Central Vermont between St. Albans and White River Junction.

[Story of flood relief outside New England: Page One.]

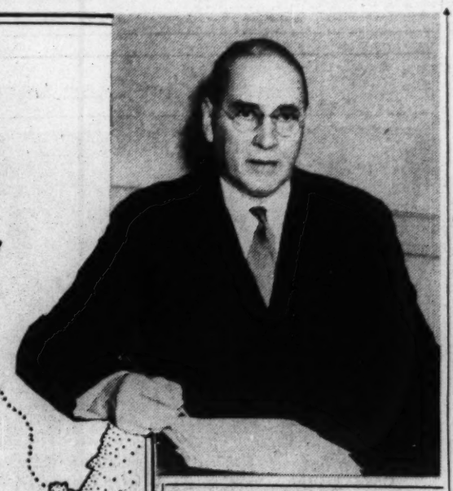
New England Studies Its Flood Problems



Map From a Sketch by New England Planning Commission; Staff Photographer

They Plan Flood Control

Left—Sites for Suggested Storage Basins for the Merrimack River. Right—Victor M. Cutter, Head of New England Planning Commission



Plan for storage reservoirs in the northern parts of states to catch and retain flood water is declared the one best way out.

New Hampshire's request for $8,000,000 in PWA funds for reservoirs on the Merrimack River, to be discussed at Washington today, placed New England's tangled flood problem squarely on its own doorstep.

In Washington, senators, congressmen and PWA engineers contemplated the Granite State plan, proposed two years ago, to build three flood-control reservoirs on the upper Merrimack, to protect Manchester, Nashua, Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill from the spring freshets.

In New England, Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the New England Regional Planning Commission; Frank L. Sellew, Massachusetts waterway engineer; Prof. H. K. Barrows of M. I. T., and James M. Langley, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission, sought to place the flood problem before the public.

Why Put Up With It?

"The most disturbing factor of the flood problem," said Mr. Cutter, "is the faculty of New Englanders to accept floods as an annual toll to be put up with. Why is it we are so lax? Half the cost of damage resulting from last week's flood would pay for all reservoirs which New England needs to prevent floods."

As a Massachusetts spokesman on the flood situation, Mr. Sellew declared that the flood problem in this state will never be solved until a cooperative New England attitude is developed.

"New England, viewed as a unit, finds that the Connecticut River flows through four states, while the Merrimack, Androscoggin and Saco Rivers affect two states," Mr. Sellew explained. "Until we get a united flood authority, it is almost useless to seriously talk flood control.

The Connecticut Problem

New England's largest river, the Connecticut, naturally draws first criticism of waterway engineers. In Massachusetts the Connecticut flows through farm country and does not present any danger of floods by its drainage of this local terrain.

The mountainous country of Vermont and New Hampshire, however, shedding rainfall rapidly into the Connecticut Valley, sends annual freshets surging over the Massachusetts flat lands. "Obviously," Mr. Sellew declared, "it is useless for us to talk flood control until our neighbors up north can build storage reservoirs."

"Many people propose," he continued, "to build a series of dikes along the river from the Vermont-New Hampshire line to the Connecticut line. We cannot do this. If we did, Massachusetts would sluice the great mountain freshets into Connecuticut. Co-operative state action is the only key to flood control of that river, but it can and must be done."

Dike Plan Wins Support

In Connecticut a similar dike proposal has found support. Thomas J. Foley, Hartford WPA administrator, sought state approval today of a dike project in that city, to protect the business section along Commercial Street, badly flooded last week.

"It is true," Mr. Sellew observed, "that dikes all the way down the Connecticut from northern Massachusetts to the sea, would handle the flood problem below the mountainous belt, but that is too costly a way to solve the problem."

Mr. Sellew next turned his attention to the Merrimack River and the New Hampshire proposals for the Suncook, Blackwater and Livermore Falls storage reservoir. "Though dikes could solve the Connecticut problem," he explained, "they could not help us out on the Merrimack."

Close to Water Level

"All the cities on the Merrimack have been built snug to the water level. The only way we could build dikes on that river would be to demolish property whose value is too great for one to roughly estimate.

Chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission, speaking through an editorial in his paper the Concord Monitor-Patriot, Mr. Langley declared:

"Such a destruction as occurred the past week has long caused alert citizens of the State to seek a program of conservation. This proposal (to build storage reservoirs) was rejected by the state itself until in late 1934 the State Planning Board brought together those public and private interests most directly concerned and from that co-ordination of efforts brought forth a water resources law which was readily accepted when presented to the 1935 Legislature.

"The State then presented, through the new Water Resources Board, a long-range reservoir construction program as its most worthwhile public work, but Washington . . . decided to substitute the boondoggling projects of the WPA. . . . New Hampshire in time can work out its program alone. . . .

"What may be done to control these rivers (Connecticut, Merrimack, Androscoggin and Saco) is then of benefit to at least five of the New England states. Rhode Island alone is not related to New Hampshire water sheds. . . . Had the State had no objective program, there might be a reasonable explanation of the Washington attitude. . . ."

Turning once again to New England as the flood unit, Mr. Cutter supported both the statements of fact made by Mr. Sellew and the opposition of Washington laxness registered by Mr. Langley. While Mr. Cutter was unable to give any accurate estimate of the flood damage in New England this spring, because facts are not yet available, he emphatically declared that half the cost of this damage would have paid for flood control projects throughout New England.

Estimated Damage $40,000,000

Various estimates made of the flood damage to date bring the total to about $40,000,000. New Hampshire's proposed Merrimac reservoirs costing but $8,000,000 seem to substantiate Mr. Cutter's estimate of flood control cost.

As a contrast to the co-operative New England prospective of flood control are the proposals to combat freshets, state by state. In Massachusetts the city of Fall River boasts of no floods on the Quequechan River in the history of the community.

This river rises in the Watuppa Lakes, which have a storage capacity above any snow or rain deluge that has ever been experienced. These lakes, built into reservoirs, are considered a strong example of what can be done by individual states of communities to prevent floods.

In Massachusetts, it is said, many small rivers can be controlled as efficiently as the Quequechan. Power dams located throughout the state have helped to a large extent to delay deluges and prevent floods, according to Mr. Sellew.

Small Rivers Protected

With few exceptions, he declared Massachusetts' smaller rivers are already well protected from freshets. Aware of the many floods throughout the state this year, Mr. Sellew rested the blame on the sudden breaking up of river ice, which caused jams and backed river waters up.

"No amount of flood control will prevent these rare ice jams," he explained. "Therefore what flood control dams we have cannot be held responsible. On the Deerfield River, where we have dams, the ice jams caused just such backwater floods."

The Westfield River, which flows down the eastern slopes of the Berkshires, emptying into the Connecticut at Springfield, was cited by Mr. Sellew as the one river in Massachusetts almost uncontrolled.

"Power companies have not found it worth while to build dams on that stream," he said, "and probably the annual flood damage there would not pay the interest on funds to build storage reservoirs."

Of the New England States which have the largest rivers entirely within the borders, Maine is most important. There the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers rise in the interior, with outlets at Bath and Belfast. Whatever flood control is necessary there, an engineer stated, are purely state projects. Many power dams are built along those two rivers. Floods would not have been serious this year had it not been for the ice jams, as in Massachusetts, responsible for the high water; and in addition responsible for the destruction of $500,000 in bridges.

Coast Guard Goes To Aid of Flood Area

MAKING good its motto, "Always Ready," the U. S. Coast Guard came to the relief of flood sufferers today in sending two motor surf boats and four dories for flood duty at Holden. One motorboat was sent from the Nahant station and the other from the Point Allerton station. Each had crews of four men and started overland on 20-foot trucks. They will be placed at the disposal of the State Police.

Lieut. Walter C. Capron, communications officer in Boston, was ordered to take charge of radio communications in the area, keeping in touch with Boston headquarters and portable sets on police and Coast Guard trucks at Northampton and Holden.

Twelve dories were reported shipped on trucks from Marblehead for use in the inundated section around Sunderland.

River Shifts Gear; Goes Into Reverse

By the Associated Press

Farmington, Conn., March 19

THE Pequabuck River became flood conscious last night and went into reverse.

This freakish activity resulted from the height of the waters in the Farmington River, into which the smaller stream flows.

The tributary halted, then turned and flowed in the opposite direction as far as Plainville, a distance of eight miles by the river.

Prize Scholarship Plan Is Adopted By Wellesley College

Wellesley College recently provided for the establishment of a new group of special scholarships to be offered to incoming students of unusual promise from selected areas throughout the United States. They are to be known as National Prize Scholarships and have as their purpose to find and educate students of quality and character, who, of all their fellows, can best profit from four years of college training.

For the first year the scholarships will be awarded to students in private schools in New York City, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Minneapolis or St. Paul, San Francisco or Los Angeles. They may be continued through the recipients' entire college course. In future years the awards will be changed to cover different regions and different types of preparatory schools.

The new grants will supplement the established competitive regional scholarships, and the many scholarships available for upperclassmen; but they fall into a somewhat different category.

Tercentenary Stamp For Rhode Island Approved by Farley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19—Postmaster General James A. Farley has approved the design of a special stamp to be issued soon in commemoration of Rhode Island's Tercentenary anniversary, officials in Providence have been informed.

The stamp will be of three-cent denomination and the same size as the special delivery stamp now in use, 84 hundredths of an inch by one and 44 hundredths inches. Printed in purple ink, it will be enclosed in a double line border with the words "U. S. Postage" in dark Gothic lettering horizontally across the top. Below will be the dates "1636" and "1936" which appear on Rhode Island automobile plates this year.

The central design of the stamp will carry a likeness of Roger Williams modeled from the statue now in Roger Williams Park, this city. In a circular panel at one side of the likeness will be the "3c" mark and in a corresponding circle on the other side will appear the state seal of Rhode Island. The base of the stamp will have a panel in which will be lettered "Rhode Island Tercentenary."

Winant to Address Social Work Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 19—Former Gov. John G. Winant, chairman of the Federal Works Social Security Board, and Gov. H. Styles Bridges will address the New Hampshire Conference on Social Work which meets at the University of New Hampshire tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the conference, held on the university campus for the second time in three years, will be attended by approximately 250 social workers and citizens interested in the social welfare of New Hampshire's underprivileged.

Gordon P. Eager, State Social Security Administrator, will discuss New Hampshire's unemployment compensation law. James M. Langley, publisher of the Concord Monitor, will speak on the subject of direct relief and consumer control.

Fire Alarm Men Defer to Floods

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., March 19

THE two-day convention of the New England Municipal Signal Association, which opened here yesterday, was abandoned today because so many of the officials, mostly fire alarm experts, were recalled to their home cities because of emergency flood conditions. A morning session, noonday luncheon and afternoon business session scheduled for today were omitted.

Floods Stop Mayors Meet

Flood conditions demanding the personal supervision of the city's Chief Executive are expected to reduce the number attending the Mayors' Conference, called for tomorrow and Saturday in Faneuil Hall by Mayor Mansfield.

Regrets have already been received from the mayors of Philadelphia and Baltimore and it is expected that there will be few at the meetings from the western part of Massachusetts. The subject under discussion will be "Unemployment Relief."

Mayor Mansfield today named Cardinal O'Connell to head an emergency relief committee "to supervise any aid to be extended by the city for relief in the various flood areas."

On reports that the metropolitan water supply system had been contaminated by the floods, hourly investigation by the city public health department brought a clean bill.

Men Fall As Staging Crashes

Reverberations of the recent strike by 65 workers on the Parcel Post Annex Building at the South Station were felt yesterday as a staging upon which several men were working collapsed, causing them to fall 40 feet. The recent strike was to secure safer working conditions from the Great Lakes Construction Company of Chicago, which is erecting the new postal unit.

After a two-day walkout, the workers returned, to their posts. Specific complaints to the construction firm at that time were that stagings were overcrowded and were therefore unsafe.

Snow Blocks Roads in South

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 19 (AP)—Huge snowdrifts, whipped up by the winter's worst storm, blocked mountain highways in western North Carolina March 17 and about 360 school pupils were marooned at various places last night. Nearly 200 Buncombe County children were unable to reach their homes after deep drifts made many roads impassable. The others affected were in Henderson and Madison Counties

Harvard Tercentenary Agenda

Here is a list, released by Harvard University today, of the meetings to be held by various societies during the six months of the university's 300th anniversary observance:

Conference of Arts and Sciences, Aug. 31 to Sept. 12.

American Association of Law Libraries, Aug. 20.

American City Planning Institute, Aug. 17 and 18.

American Bar Association, Aug. 24 to 28.

International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, June 22 to 26.

American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, April 22 to 25.

American Mathematical Society, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5.

Special sessions will also be held by the following schools:

Harvard Divinity School, June 22 to July 3.

Graduate School of Business Administration, July 1 to 31.

Summer School of Arts and Sciences and of Education, July 6 to Aug. 15.

School of Public Health, Aug. 24 to 29.

Harvard Medical School, Sept. 14 and 15.

Smith Girls Join In Youth Move To Outlaw War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 19—Enlisting in the youth movement to combat war, students of Smith College recently organized a peace commission under auspices of the Smith College Association for Christian Work. The student commission, supporting the statement of its chairman, Margery Mitchell, that "we are the ones who will be affected by the next war; and we are the ones who are best fitted to cope with it," is preparing to check, with counter-activities, the war propaganda it believes confronts every citizen.

In the statement of its personal commitment, the commission sets among its basis of action, "studying the forces which bear down on the student when war comes, describing to others what happens to the college students in war time, and asking each fellow student, 'What are you going to do when war comes?'"

In an official statement of its attitude, it says:

"We refuse to support war.

"Although we understand the ideals which lead to war, we are nevertheless convinced that, however noble the end, war will not attain it.

"The inevitable result of international and civil war is the destruction of human life and the high values which life is capable of achieving.

"Because of the economic interdependence of modern nations, we cannot commit the absurdity of believing in selfish isolation, but believe rather in friendly co-operation.

"We pledge allegiance to our conscience regardless of conflicting loyalties.

"We are willing to pay the price of peace."

That there has always been a lively interest in war prevention at Smith College was shown in the spring of 1935 by the Anti-War Week, which culminated in a student strike, where a refusal to attend classes was used as a symbol of protest against the militaristic spirit which they considered to exist in the world today. The Peace Commission was a combined result of this already aroused interest and the added alarm which many students feel at the present world situation.

Checks Radio Programs

The organization carries on its work through seven sub-committees.

The commission is one which avowedly attempts to take positive action. It has been instrumental in bringing many pacifist speakers to the College for lectures and informal discussion. Among them are John Sayre, head of the Fellowship Reconciliation; Gaylord Douglas, New England secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War; and Jeff Campbell, peace secretary of the Student Christian Movement. It joins with similar organizations at other colleges, and sends pacifist student deputations to civic clubs and church groups.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Crimson Swimmers at Yale—Manush Ready Tomorrow—Ladies' Night at Garden

Manush Ready to Take Turn in the Sox Lineup

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 19 — Heinie Manush, whose "pepper" around the Red Sox training camp has been missing for several days because of a slight mishap, will be in the lineup tomorrow when the Boston club meets the Brooklyn Dodgers in an exhibition game here, it is announced by Manager Joe Cronin.

Manush, who is counted on to play left field for the pennant-chasing Red Sockers this season, was forced to the sidelines before the club started playing games, therefore his appearance against Brooklyn will be his initial play in a Boston uniform. Monday morning he took part in the regular batting practice and showed no ill effects of his mishap, so there is every reason to believe that by the time he steps out on the field against the Dodgers, he will be ready to help Jimmy Foxx, Cronin and the rest of the boys drive in runs.

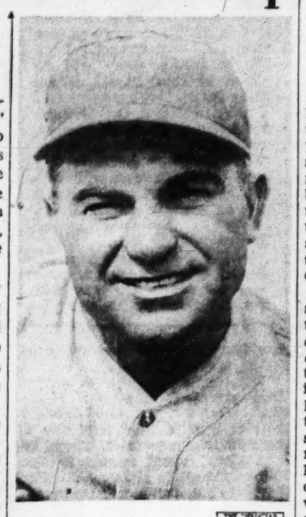
Heinie was traded to the Red Sox on Dec. 17 of last year for Roy Johnson and Carl Reynolds, both outfielders. With Washington in 1935, the big Dutchman batted only .273 in 119 games, a letdown of exactly 76 points from his average of the year before. It is a known fact that Heinie was not satisfied in Washington and this feeling affected his play.

In Boston, Manush should return to his natural form, and again be among the great left-handed hitters in the American League. He has been around the major leagues now for 13 years—this is his fourteenth—but he can still go down that first-base line as fast as most outfielders and he covers his share of territory in the field.

Manush broke into the majors with the Detroit Tigers of 1923 under the management of Ty Cobb. Heinie credits Ty with offering many suggestions which helped him as a batter. He won the American League batting championship in 1926, but the following year slumped to .299 and in 1928 was traded to the St. Louis Browns. The big fellow made a sensational comeback in '28, batting .378 and missing another hitting crown by the fraction of a point to Goose Goslin. The Browns traded him to Washington on June 13, 1930, where he remained until the Red Sox secured him last December.

Manush helped drive Washington to a pennant in 1933 by making 221 base hits, leading the junior circuit in that respect. The Senators were managed by Joe Cronin, Heinie's present boss.

Although classed as a great hitter, Manush has never been a home-run slugger. He swings straight-away, as the ball players say, and usually drives the ball on a line. He can place that ball in any field and is one of the best bunters in baseball. He will probably bat in the No. 3 position in the Red Sox lineup. Heinie should become a big favorite at Fenway Park. He has a good start in that direction because he was always well liked when he came to town in an opposing uniform.



Heinie Manush

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Al Lopez, Brooklyn catcher, rated Van Mungo "fastest hurler," and Carl Hubbell "hardest to hit."

Three Years Ago

Wes Ferrell signed with Cleveland Indians for $12,000 and bonus of $3000 if he wins 20 games.

Five Years Ago

Gene Sarazen, with 68, led first 18 holes of $15,000 La Gorce open golf tournament.

Boston Cubs Face New Haven Eagles In Final Contest

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Cubs		New Haven
Dumart	lw	rw, Doran
Getliffe	c	c, Himes
Bauer	rw	lw, Hemmerling
Portland	ld	rd, McGoldrick
Pusie	rd	ld, Reid
Jackson	g	g, Moore

Boston Alternates—Riley, Hollett, McCully, Finnigan, Blake, Shannon, Besler, McInenly. New Haven Alternates—Jerwa, Forslund, Jackson, Asmundsen, Heximer, Beisler, Mitchell.

Tonight will wind up the 1935-36 regular schedule for the Boston Cubs when they play the New Haven Eagles at the Boston Garden, unless a replay with Providence is necessary. The locals must win tonight and then await the results of Springfield's two games over the week end. If the game between the Cubs and Providence, thrown out because of a technicality, would give the locals a chance to enter the playoffs it will be replayed, otherwise it will be discarded entirely.

The invading Eagles also are trying to keep in the running and some thousands of ladies, taking advantage of Ladies' Night tonight, will be on hand to lend their shrills and shrieks to the desperate cause of the Cubs. Winning only three of their first 18 games, the Cubs have done an about face since Jan. 1, and in their last 28 games they have won 16, tied 2 and lost 10.

Umpires Must Have Flair For Quick Decisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 19—William A. "Bill" McGowan, voted by the players as the outstanding umpire in the American League last season, and for many years recognized as one of the most capable in baseball, talked about his profession the other evening. Bill will follow the Boston Red Sox for a while and act as umpire in their exhibition games. He joined the club in Orlando.

"I would say that the most necessary requisites of an umpire are thorough knowledge of the rules, courage, good judgment and sharp eyesight," began McGowan across the dinner table. "A main factor in the umpire's line of duty is handling a situation not covered by the rule book, when such an occasion arises in a game. Then, one must use common sense. Umpiring has changed considerably since the old days when you had to fight your way through. Now you must be a diplomat."

On the field an umpire is a man alone. He must not grow too familiar with the players, nor too intimate with club officials. Umpires have lifted the profession to a high standard today.

Three Greatest Umpires

"I have seen numerous umpires who were well trained in their profession," he continued, "but the three greatest I watched were Tommy Connolly, Billy Evans and Bill Klem. Connolly, present umpire-in-chief of the American League, has a marvelous memory for rules. You could sit for weeks and question him on plays and rules, and he would always come up with the answer. Evans, I believe, was outstanding as a base umpire and he possessed color. Klem is the greatest of them all at calling balls and strikes. Bill has missed few over his long stretch in the major leagues. Combine all three and you have the last word in umpires.'

McGowan, whose keen judgment, cool-headedness in tense situations and general efficiency in the last World Series won him high praise from officials, players and spectators, is starting his twelfth season as a member of the American League staff. Bill started calling balls and strikes back in the old Virginia State League in 1915 when only 19 years of age. The following year he worked as a substitute in the International League during the first part of the season and then was shifted to the New York State League.

In 1917, Bill was in the Blue Ridge League. As there was no minor-league baseball in 1918, he worked out of organized baseball, but in 1919 he was back again, as a regular member of the International League staff. He joined the Southern League in 1923 and 1924, and was taken by the American League in 1925.

Waited Long Time

"I waited a long time for the chance to get into fast company," continued McGowan, "but when it did come, I was ready, after those nine years in the minors. I also umpired many college games on the side. It was much harder to break into the majors in those days."

McGowan is in favor of the present league rule that compels umpires to work in spring exhibition games, thereby getting in trim for the championship season.

"It is a good idea," said Bill. "Umpires should not only sharpen their eyes on decisions, but they should also get into shape like ball players do. Umpires are called upon to jump around in the infield and most of them could stand a little training for that."

E. R.

Harvard Football Practice Under Way

Signal drill the first day out for Harvard spring practice football is news. Last year Dick Harlow did not have signal drill throughout the entire practice session. Either that is a long step toward progress or the Crimson is vaulting over fundamentals.

Some 60 candidates reported to the Briggs Cage and Harlow, with his assisting staff of five coaches, lost little time toward intensive work. Howard O'Dell, new backfield coach from Pittsburgh, Neil Stahley, freshman coach last year and now field coach, along with Wes Fesler and Henry Lamar, took charge of their specialties. Shaun Kelley, captain last year, will help Fesler with the ends.

Knowing that Harlow is a stickler for detail and never one to ignore fundamentals, Crimson followers take the inclusion of signal drill this early as indicative of a vastly improved eleven for next fall. In the hour and one half workout yesterday the players were put through an intensive course of football. After the spring vacation the team will work out of doors.

Twelve lettermen were on hand: Capt. Emile Dubiel, George Blackwood, Charlie Kessler, Mike Adlis, Don Jackson, Graham Spring, Bill Watt, Jim Gaffney, George Hedblom, Bob Watson, Russ Allen and Tom Husband. Al Kevorkian and Waldemar Wysocki, ineligibles last year, were out. The squad:

Ends—Ed Whitney, Phil Staples, John Koren, Pete Knapp, Fred Paffard, Gibson Winter, Al Northrop, Keith Higgs, Henry Stone, Alex Walonis and Capt. Emile Dubiel.

Tackles—Hartman Schmidt, Robert Barkin, Graham Spring, Frey Ayer, Ben Dillingham, Jim Gaffney, John Cabitor, Al Kevorkian, Bob Watson, Charlie Kessler.

Guards—Tom Husband, Art Mitton, George Klein, Russ Allen, Fran Sears, Tony Carstein, Stuart Zimman and Clarence Baum.

Centers—Dick Appel, Jim Hallett, Bob Chase, Frank Donovan and Waldemar Wysocki.

Backs—Bill Clothier, Myron Cohen, George Hedblom, Bill Watt, Phil Brooks, Howard Lewenstein, Ashley Tropp, Joe Carey, Charles Clawson, Don Jackson, Holly Cornell, W. F. Renner, Steve Holmes, George Aldrich, Tom Stevenson, George Blackwood, Duby Brookings, Bob Busch, Bill Spang and Johnny Nesmith.

Anne Page Reaches Squash Racquets Final

HARROGATE, Eng., March 19 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia gained the final round of the north of England squash racquets championship today, defeating the defending title holder, Edith Knox, in straight games, 10—8, 9—6, 9—3.

The American champion stroked the ball somewhat carelessly in the first game but buckled down after she trailed Miss Knox 6—3 and ran out the game with four straight points. Thereafter Miss Page ran Miss Knox weary with forcing shots.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	27	3	16	144	95	57
Providence	21	5	20	108	129	47
Springfield	20	4	22	123	123	44
Boston	19	4	23	127	130	42
New Haven	18	4	24	117	142	40

Result March 18

Philadelphia 9, Providence 1.

Red Sox to Play Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox will meet Providence College here on Monday, June 1, Providence College officials announced today. The contest has been designated a memorial game for Jack Flynn, Friar coach for a decade. The game will also be a tercentennial feature.

Leiber Ends Holdout

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Hank Leiber, slugging giant outfielder, ended his holdout war yesterday when he came to terms with Bill Terry, manager of the New York Giants. The husky Arkansian signed a contract reported to call for $11,000.

Short Shots On Sports

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Is Jim Tierney, ex-Giant secretary, going to the Reds in a similar capacity? . . . He has been talking with Larry MacPhail . . . You ought to see Joe DiMaggio rifle that ball in from center field . . . Nick Altrock is getting fat lunching with Florida knife and fork clubs . . . Bill Werber's big job this season is to prove he is not a one-year ball player . . . He had a great year in 1934, then slumped in 1935.

♦ ♦ ♦

Down at St. Petersburg Bill Mc[illegible]hnie is concerned because some [illegible] the Boston Bees spend most of [illegible]r meal allowance playing the [illegible] machines . . . Bob Quinn says [illegible]re isn't a box office name left in baseball since Ruth went out . . . Which so hurt the feelings of Dizzy Dean he sent word to Branch Rickey he is ready to talk business.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lots of rain in Florida this year and plenty of rumors . . . One is Tampa will lose the Reds . . . Orlando papers say the Senators will not be back . . . Chattanooga quit Sanford for Daytona Beach when rain leaked into the clubhouse and wet a lot of uniforms and other equipment . . . Judge W. G. Bramham, minor league tsar, is playing golf with Judge Landis at Belleair.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	25	3	18	159	121	53
Buffalo	22	6	18	106	91	50
London	21	3	22	109	121	45
Rochester	15	3	26	98	121	33

Western Division

Detroit	26	3	18	125	103	55
Cleveland	23	4	19	139	143	50
Windsor	17	11	18	113	113	45
Pittsburgh	17	1	27	132	168	35

Result March 18

Cleveland 3 Windsor 3, overtime.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (N) 7, Brooklyn (N) 3.
Chicago (N) 4, Pittsburgh (N) 0.
Cincinnati (N) 10, Boston (A) 1.
St. Louis (N) 6, New York (A) 5.
St. Louis (A) 7, Philadelphia (A) 2.
Washington (A) 6, Detroit (A) 5 (10 innings).
New York (N) 11, Kansas City (AA) 10.
Cleveland (A) 14, New Orleans (SA) 8.

Today's Schedule

Brooklyn (N) vs. Detroit (A).
New York (A) vs. Cincinnati (N).
Chicago (N) vs. Houston (TL).
Philadelphia (N) vs. Newark (IL).
Washington (A) vs. Baltimore (IL).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Boston (A).
St. Louis (A) vs. St. Paul (AA).
New York (N) vs. Nashville (SA).

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They Seem Cheerful About It

By a Staff Photographer

Charlie Hutter (Left) and Coach Hal Ulen

The Crimson Swimming Team Will Attempt to Put an End to the Yale String of 150 Successive Dual Victories at New Haven Tonight. Charlie Hutter Is Harvard's Newest Record-Breaker Under Ulen's Tutoring

Harvard Hopes to Stop Yale's Winning Streak

Hal Ulen, sandy-haired, soft-spoken coach of Harvard's varsity swimming team, was giving two of his stars a workout in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building. When approached on the clash between the Crimson varsity and the so far undefeated Yale team at New Haven tonight, he seemed quite willing to talk and motioned the writer to follow him to his office.

"The outcome of the Harvard-Yale meet," said Coach Ulen, "is difficult to predict at this time. The Eli has a strong, well-balanced team, especially in the distances. Swimming in their own pool and before a partisan crowd is an added asset. However, Harvard will send its best team in the Crimson history."

All of which is quite a statement as Ulen has coached some mighty fine teams since he first came to Harvard in the fall of 1929. A graduate of Strivers High School in Dayton, Ohio, he attended University of Cincinnati, but was forced to leave college and started in as a coach of public playgrounds there. Later he was offered a place with the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., where he stayed five years. It was there he first coached swimming, and when asked why he chose it, he replied: "Because it is so interesting and a sport which will gain prominence as people come to realize and give it credit for the good clean sport and enjoyable pastime it really is."

Did Well at Syracuse

After leaving the Cleveland Y he became associated with the Cleveland Athletic Club where he developed a powerful team which beat Chicago and all other opponents with the exception of Illinois. At that time the well-known Johnny Weismuller was on the Illinois team. Next he received an offer from Syracuse University which he accepted because "it is much easier to work with youth over whom you have some control than to try to develop a team from members of a club." During the seven years he was there he developed intercollegiate champions and the runner-up team on two occasions in the National Intercollegiates.

When he arrived in Cambridge seven years ago they were just starting the building which is now almost a home to him. The pool was dedicated with the National Intercollegiates in the spring of 1930 but Harvard was not represented. Starting from scratch in the fall of that year Harvard entered eight meets and emerged victorious in six, losing only to Yale and West Point. That first year Hal surprised everyone by developing the great Bill DeLima who broke three New England records in one night. The following year (1931) Harvard won eight out of nine meets, again bowing to the mighty Eli. Successive years saw Ulen teams compile just such a record, but always forced to bow to Yale. Now, at last, there seems to be an outside chance to wipe out the past and break that phenomenal Eli winning streak that has seen them carrying the winning colors in the last 150 dual meets.

Charlie Hutter Outstanding

Harvard's outstanding swimmer today is Charlie Hutter, a potential Olympic candidate and holder of the Harvard records in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle. In the meet with Yale it looks very much on paper like Eli should win the 220-yard freestyle, the 440-yard freestyle and the breaststroke, with Harvard taking firsts in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle, the backstroke and the dive. However, the second places seem so scattered that it will just about come down to the eight points in the relay before the winner is decided; all of which is rather dark for the Harvard men, as the Eli team has so far turned in a better time for the 400 yards.

We all agree, however, that so far this is Hal Ulen's best bet to turn back that romp the Bulldogs started in 1924 and that has carried them this far undefeated in dual competition. It will all be decided tonight when they meet at New Haven. Will they stop the Eli?

Medalist Advances at Aiken

AIKEN, S. C., March 19 (AP)—The second round of the forty-first annual Southern Cross golf tournament was played here today to permit conclusion of the matches by Saturday. The favorites, paced by Charles B. Grace of Chicago, the medalist, advanced into the second-round with little trouble except in a few instances. Grace eliminated W. J. Iselin of Greenville, S. C., 6 and 5. Alfred S. Bourne of New York was extended to 20 holes, however, to win from Robert V. McKim of New York, 1 up. J. D. Ames of Chicago eliminated Devereux Milburn, of Westbury, L. I., former international polo star, by the same margin. Others to survive the first round were Gardner Brown, Chicago; James Knott, Jericho, L. I.; William B. Duncan, New York; C. J. Dunphy, of New York and Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem, Penna.

Peters and Krahulik Elected

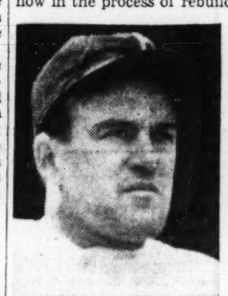
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 19—Artie Peters of Hammond and Frank Krahulik of Chicago were elected honorary captains of the Indiana University wrestling team at a meeting of the squad. Peters is a 155 pound performer. Krahulik, 185 pounder, won the Big Ten title his sophomore year. Both are seniors and won their letters for three years.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Ball Teams Surprise

GRAPEFRUIT LEAGUE results for the local teams have been surprising, to say the least. The Boston Red Sox, a collection of all-stars, have dropped three exhibition games, and the Boston Bees, now in the process of rebuilding, have waltzed through opponents.



Staff Photo

Joe Cronin

Anyone inclined to jump to rapid conclusions might become somewhat panicky about our Red Sox. With a heavy-hitting barrage like Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx and Roger Cramer along with a reliable corps of pitchers, defeats would seem to be out of order.

Manager Cronin set the stage sometime ago for just what has happened and local baseball fans who have followed the Sox in spring training are in no way alarmed. Cronin said he is not seeking victories this early, he simply wants his players conditioned.

At St. Petersburg the winning streak of the Bees really can be taken as an encouraging sign. The turmoil and mental conditions which wore the club down last year are gone and Bill McKechnie has the team thinking of positions higher than the cellar. These so-called Grapefruit League games do not count in the standing of the regular schedule and it might be well to hold back judgment until about July 4.

Great Interest Shown in Arena Carnival

Never before in the history of Boston's famous annual ice carnivals has there been such interest shown as that displayed by the followers of figure skating in the production "Hollywood on Skates" that The Skating Club of Boston will sponsor at the Boston Arena tomorrow evening as well as Saturday afternoon and evening . . . Only single seats, and a very few at that, are unsold for both the Friday and Saturday evening performances . . . Two thousand general admission tickets at $1.10 will be put on sale at the Arena each evening of the carnival . . . Workmen are busy painting a huge black and white star which will cover the entire rink . . . A comedy single by Suzanne Davis King, former national champion, will feature the "Bathing Beauty Contest" . . . More than 50 candidates for M. I. T.'s unofficial baseball team, the Cambridge Collegians, reported last night.

Handball Title To Rutsky-Caballero

The Boston Y. M. C. A. pair, Anthony Caballero and James Rutsky, won the N. E. A. A. A. U. handball doubles championship last night, defeating George Plansky and John Huxtable, also of the Boston Y, 21—20, 21—14, in a Boston Y court . . . Willie Hoppe last night beat Peter Liefer, 40—11, in a three-cushion billiards match at Morton's in Dorchester . . . The United States Olympic hockey team with Manager Walter Brown of Boston is due to arrive in New York today, 24 hours late, because of heavy fog conditions . . . A team of New York women badminton players will play a Boston team today at the Badminton and Tennis Club . . . M. I. T. fencers beat the Providence Fencing Club, 11½ to 5½ . . . Sectional Olympic gymnastic tryouts will be held at the Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Technology, Saturday evening.

Flood Conditions May Hinder the Bruins

Flood waters may wash out chances for the Boston Bruins to clinch a playoff position in Toronto . . . Instead of going direct to the Canadian city and arriving there at 12:30 noon today, the players had to board a train for New York over the N. Y. N. H. & H. line, changing at the 125th Street Station for a New York Central line train . . . If there are no delays the Bruins should arrive in Toronto at 6 o'clock . . . Should the Boston team arrive too late this evening the game will be played tomorrow night . . . Top-notch swimmers will be seen tonight in the fortieth annual swimming meet of the Brookline Swimming Club . . . John Higgins and Harold Stanhope are among the stars . . . Over 40 baseball candidates for the Boston College nine reported yesterday.

Douglas Duffy of New York, a famous skating comedian, will appear in the "March of Time" scene of the skating carnival at the Boston Arena this week end, it was learned this afternoon.

Boston Olympics Vs. U. S. Sextet In Sunday Game

Hockey fans of New England will have their last chance to see a Sunday afternoon amateur hockey game at the Boston Garden this season next Sunday afternoon when the Boston Olympics will clash with Walter Brown's 1936 United States American Olympic Team. The United States representatives in the IVth Olympic Hockey Championships held in Germany last month arrived in New York this morning, and will immediately come to Boston to put on the finishing touches for Sunday afternoon's contest.

In all probability this will be the last appearance as a unit of the United States team which is well studded with stars, and is a well-balanced, powerful and smooth-running machine.

Of this galaxy of stars, Harvard's own Johnny Garrison shone most brilliantly in every international clash. Johnny's breath-taking, scintillating dashes gained him international prominence, and proved that the former Crimson ace is tops.

After two furious and closely fought periods last Sunday, the Boston Olympics finally subdued the stubborn University City Club 8—2. The Boston Olympics, newly crowned New England champions, defiantly challenged the United States Olympic champions, which wound up their European tour by taking into camp the 1936 Olympic Hockey Champions, Great Britain, 4 to 3. This victory made the United States Olympic team the unrecognized world's champions.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah has confidence in his Boston Olympics, and in addition has a couple of aces up his sleeve. With an even break in luck he feels that his Olympics have a good chance of winning Sunday's game.

Two of the Boston Olympics players felt slighted in not being picked for the United States team that was sent to Germany, and they will be out to show their brother Olympians that they know the answers to hockey.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Miss Henie as a Professional

THAT little Miss Sonja Henie of Norway should have decided to go into the ranks of the professionals cannot come as a surprise to anyone who has followed her career as the greatest woman figure skater of all time. With the winning of the Olympic Games championship this winter, as well as the world's championship title, there really were no more worlds in the realm of amateur sport for her to conquer. It had become such a common occurrence for her to win any competition that she entered that the glamour and enthusiasm connected with such an event must have ceased to appeal to her. The fact that she should have been enthusiastic enough to carry on as long as she has is the remarkable phase of the situation. Thirteen years as a national or international champion is certainly a long time for an athlete to rule a sport, and she has ruled her's beyond question.

Has Won Twenty-seven Big Championships

Unless I am mistaken, Miss Henie has held no fewer than 27 national, world or Olympic championship titles since 1924, when she first came to the front as champion of Norway. It was in 1927 that she won her first world's championship title, and she has held it ever since. This means that she has won 10 of these championships. In 1929, she added the European championship, and has successfully defended that ever since, which gives her eight of those. To cap the climax, she has won the last three Olympic championships after having finished eighth in the Olympics of 1924. This is surely a record which entitles her to being ranked as one of the greatest athletes of all time in a sport which is anything but a sinecure. No wonder she has decided to turn to the professional field for future glory and great financial profit.

Wide World

Sonja Henie

♦ ♦ ♦

And Only a Sophomore

If any basketball fan is looking around for the best scorer among the colleges of the United States, it would be well for him to turn his attention to the Stanford University court team, which had among its members this winter a young sophomore named Angelo Luisetti. In the southern division championship race he scored no fewer than 71 goals from the floor and 43 from the foul line for a total of 185 points, and in the championship playoffs against University of Washington he made 22 floor goals and nine from the foul line for a total of 53 points. As the entire Stanford team scored 515 points in the southern division race, it is seen that Luisetti made over one third of his team's total points, and in the two-game playoff with Washington he made almost half of the 108 points scored by the Cardinals. And he is only a sophomore.

♦ ♦ ♦

A Wise Move Regarding Bonuses

When the president of the Detroit Americans announced that he had withdrawn his offer of a bonus to the baseball players on that team if they should win the American League pennant again, he acted wisely, irrespective of the fact that that organization has a rule against giving bonuses to the players. The major-league baseball player is well paid for his services, and it is expected that he will deliver his very best in every game without any added inducement. Then, again, the giving of such a bonus would be sure to react unfavorably with the members of other teams in the two circuits who are not so fortunate.

Olympic Tryouts

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Niagara University and St. Francis College of Brooklyn qualified for the finals of the District No. 1 collegiate competition of the Olympic basketball tryouts when they came through with unexpected victories in Madison Square Garden last night. Niagara defeated the highly regarded Manhattan five, 28 to 22, after St. Francis had turned back Springfield College, 44-36.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 0.

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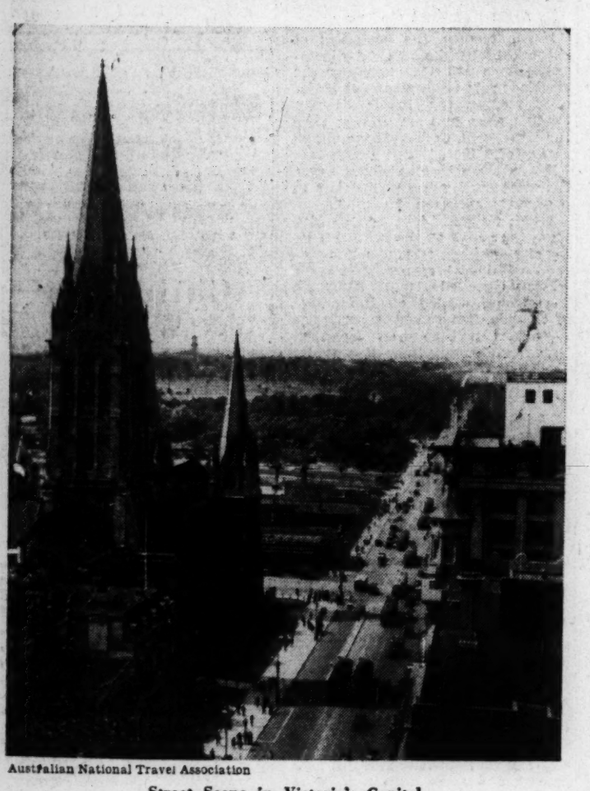

Australian National Travel Association

Street Scene in Victoria's Capital

Looking Past St. Paul's Cathedral Down St. Kilda Road, Melbourne

Australian National Travel Association

A Present for a Family Pet

The Smaller Types of Kangaroos Make Interesting Animal Companions

Pacific Paths to Australia

Sir Francis Drake, buccaneer explorer of the seas, first sighted the Pacific Ocean from a tree top at Panama and exclaimed: "Almighty God, of Thy goodness, give me life and leave to sail once in an English ship upon that sea!"

That was long ago, and since that time ships of all nations have sailed the Pacific. But never has it lost its fascination for the seeker after adventure, romance, pleasure.

PEACEFUL and beautiful the Pacific seemed when Drake gazed longingly over its blue waters. Peace and beauty have continued as its distinguishing characteristics through the centuries. In that vast area of ocean below the equator, in Australia and the South Sea Islands, there never has been war.

So today, with parts of the Old World simmering, if not actually boiling over, many people who pine for escape and rest are following the ocean trails blazed by Torres and Tasman and Captain Cook and finding themselves in those glamorous ports that mark the way to Australia, among "the sprinkled isles, lily on lily, that o'erlace the sea."

Modern Luxury

Back in the fifties of last century, when thousands of the Californian "Forty-Niners" sailed off to the great gold rushes in Australia, it took them many weeks and sometimes many months to get there. They traveled in creaking windjammers, dined on salt junk, and slept on hammocks or hard boards. Neither the length of the voyage nor the toughness of the conditions restrained them from going where they wanted to go.

How things have changed! Yet the travel agent will tell you that the first objection he has to break down, when a tour to Australia is suggested, is that "it is so far away!" Yes, it is all of 19 days—in fact, a few days more on some routes. Nineteen days in a floating palace, with skilled chefs catering to your every need and fad, luxurious lounges and swimming pools, movies at night, and almost every other aid to pleasure or rest. And every few days a new and lovely island comes out of the sea, with tall palms and coconut trees waving graceful fronds above the green jungles and the vivid tropic flowers.

How those grizzled Forty-Niners, if they were here now, would laugh at a suggestion that travel to Australia under modern conditions makes demands upon one's patience or endurance!

Almost a New World

Dwellers in the Northern Hemisphere find on traveling to the South Seas that below the equator there is almost a new world. A fact not always remembered is that the seasons are reversed, that the warmest part of the year is from Christmas time to the end of January, that June, July and August are the winter months, that it is springtime when the leaves are turning yellow and brown in the North. So one goes North in Australia if wanting warmth and South to cool off.

Fortunately, there are no extremes of weather or temperature in the more settled parts of Australia. It is true that the northern rim of the continent approaches the tropics, and that Central Australia becomes unpleasantly hot in mid-summer, but these sections are but little populated by white people and visited only by tourists of the adventurous type, who pine for the unusual even if it costs something in hardships.

No one who has lived all his life in Australia knows what real cold is, and a majority of the people never have even seen snow. Of course, snow falls in the southern mountains, generally around July and August, but this is not holiday time and only the fortunate few are able to get away to the tobogganing and skiing grounds.

Christmas time is the great vacation season for Australians, but with such an equable climate it does not make a great deal of difference what time of the year the visitor drops in. Even in the middle of winter the chances are that it will be bright and sunny most days, though the wise tourist prepares for occasional rains at all times of the year. There is no season of fogs or blizzards either in Australia or on the voyage through the South Seas.

Interesting Flora and Fauna

Flora and fauna in Australia are perhaps more interesting to tourists than any other features of the country. There are many great forests, chiefly of eucalyptus trees, some of them rivaling in height the giant redwoods of California. The eucalypts are of many kinds, with trunks, bark and foliage in varied shadings of green, brown, red and almost pure white. Most brilliant are the West Australian red-flowering "gums," as all varieties are commonly called in Australia. The avenue of these gums in King's Park, Perth, is one of the loveliest sights in Australia.

In the springtime the blossoms of the wattle, the national flower, turn the countryside golden, and there are many other flowering trees and shrubs, the majority of them unknown in other lands. Of wild flowers there is an infinite variety, and outstanding examples are the kangaroo paws and boronia of the West, and the brilliant orchids and other tropical flowers of the North. Tree ferns running 30 feet in height are features of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

Strange animals found nowhere else in the world are plentiful in all parts of Australia, and flocks of cockatoos, parrots and other bright-plumaged birds bring colorful patches to the scene.

Fine Cities—Many Sports

The Australians work, live and play under wonderfully good conditions. The extent of the country and the smallness of the population are factors in the provision of cricket and football fields, race and golf courses, tennis courts and facilities for all manner of games. The surfing beaches on the 12,000 miles of ocean front are incomparable. For the greater part of the year ocean currents carry the warm waters of the tropics down the East and West coasts, with the result that the average Australian is as fond of the water and as skilled therein as the natives of the South Sea Islands.

For tourists who prefer more sophisticated pleasures, there are such cities as Sydney and Melbourne, each of more than 1,000,000 persons. There are good hotels, theaters and motion picture houses, and interesting stores where unusual things may be bought.

Transportation in Australia presents no problems, whether it be by train, automobile or air. In all branches there are efficient services. Steamer connections are plentiful with Europe, Africa, India, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, China and Japan, with the result that the island continent may be conveniently taken in as part of a round-world or round-Pacific tour.

There is one material reason why so many tourists from the United States and Canada now are interested in Australia. The dollar is worth 25 per cent above par and as hotel accommodation and sightseeing are inexpensive, the financial inducement cannot be ignored.

The tourist interests of Australia are represented in the United States by the Australian National Travel Association, of which Arthur H. O'Connor is local manager, with headquarters at the Clark Hotel, Los Angeles. In Canada, L. R. Macgregor, Trade Commissioner for Australia, 15 King St. West, Toronto, acts for the association.

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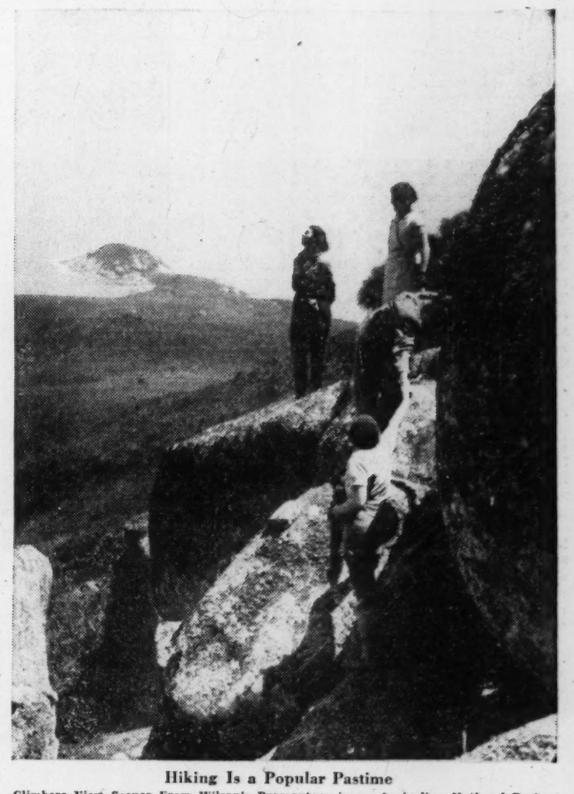


Hiking Is a Popular Pastime

Climbers View Scenes From Wilson's Promontory in an Australian National Park

Australian National Travel Association

Koala Shows Signs of Boredom

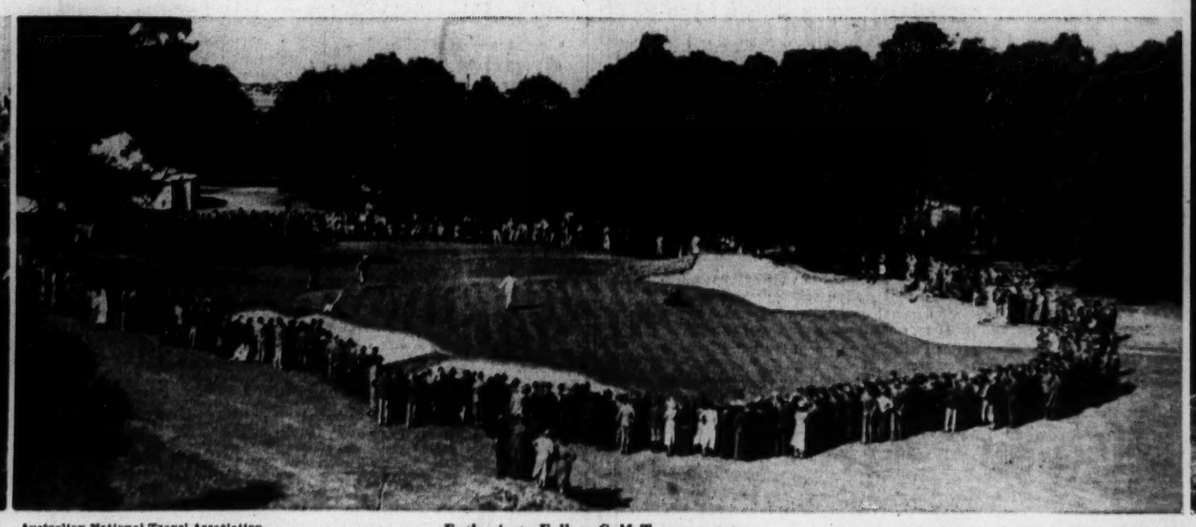
Australia's Famous Toy Bear Never Fails to Win Tourists' Attention

Along a Stately Mountain Road

Trees and Ferns Lend Decorative Motif to Scenes Offered to Motorists

Picturesque Home in the Hills

This Residence on Mt. Lofty Overlooks the South Australian Capital, Adelaide



Australian National Travel Association

Enthusiasts Follow Golf Tournaments

This Scene Was Taken at Melbourne When Americans Participated in the Play. These International Matches Always Draw Big Galleries

All Australia Will Celebrate Sydney's Sesquicentenary

Strongholds of Civilization Built in 150 Years of White Settlement—Observance in 1938 to Start Jan. 26 and Close in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Melbourne centenary of 1934 and the Adelaide centenary of 1936 are expected to be capped by an even more important event—the sesquicentenary of Sydney in 1938.

It will be more than Sydney's celebration, more even than New South Wales's, for it is the sesquicentenary of the Australian nation. In January, 1938, the celebrations will begin in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of white settlement of Australia.

The remarkable development of this continent of the south—so big that its northern areas are in the tropics and its southernmost point in sub-antarctica—in those 150 years of white settlement has to be seen to be realized.

Symbols of Development

With Sydney, second white city of the British Empire, as leader, the capitals of the six states, all at or near the coast, stand as the proud symbols of that development.

Out of their 3,000,000 square miles of territory, Australians are carving today, as their forbears have been doing for the last 150 years, a new stronghold for civilization. Great as the riches are that have been wrung from the soil, even greater wealth awaits the winning.

Australia, small as her population of 6,750,000 might seem, is vigorously pursuing the paths of progress. The airplane, the automobile, electric power, water conservation, irrigation—all these are being pressed into service and are hastening development. The amenities of modern cities are being taken to the outback, making living there more attractive and pioneering more pleasant and profitable.

Features of Observances

An era of intensive production and scientific marketing is beginning. The economic depression is past. Australia will enter the second half of her second century with confidence born of initiative and actual and potential wealth.

All these things, both of the past and the future, will be features of the sesquicentennial celebrations, to last from Jan. 26 to the end of April, 1938. All Australia will participate.

It was on Jan. 26, 1788, that Governor Phillip sailed round from Botany Bay, where his first tentative settlement had been found unsuitable, and landed on the shores of Port Jackson, named but not visited by Capt. James Cook on his epoch-making voyage up the east coast of Australia 18 years previously. There Governor Phillip erected, with his handful of soldiers and convicts, the rough huts that were the forerunners of Sydney's modern skyscrapers.

Prisoners Reclaimed

Australia owes much to those convicts who came out with Phillip and to their successors. Rogues were among them, but there was also a better class of prisoner, who seized the opportunities of a new career in a new land.

Once Australia was resentful of its beginnings as a penal establishment; today she is proud of the men of enforced exile, who did so much to erect the first edifice of white civilization.

Transportation of convicts continued for more than 50 years, but meanwhile free settlers became more and more numerous. These, with the emancipists (convicts who had served their terms and had become settlers), increased their pressure on the British Government and finally persuaded it to cease sending convicts. Cessation of transportation, followed a few years later by the grant of self-government to New South Wales, marked the end of Australia's first epoch.

Start of Second Epoch

The second began with the discoveries of rich gold and extended into the era of pastoral development, during which men went into the interior, acquired huge areas of land, and established Australia as a great sheep-breeding and wool-producing country. By the centenary in 1888, Australia had become the greatest wool-producing country in the world. She remains so today. As in 1888, so in 1938 Australia will pay tribute to the pre-eminence of the wool industry in her celebrations.

The third 50 years have been marked by intensive agricultural and industrial development. They witnessed the federation of the six Australian States into a Commonwealth which, if it has not been satisfactory to all, has satisfied most and has been largely responsible for the quickened progress of the last 35 years.

New Era of Development

This brief historical sketch is necessary to realize how significant the sesquicentenary is to Australians. They feel that it will end another epoch and that in the next 50 years will come an even more intensive development.

So, in this attitude of achievement and confidence, the sesquicentennial celebrations are being planned. A permanent organizing committee has laid the foundations of a comprehensive program, which will entertain not only the citizens of this city, but also visitors from other states, and from Britain, the United States, and other countries.

International Conferences

Pageants, parades, demonstrations, carnivals, international sports events, international and Empire conferences, will be featured. It is practically certain that the Duke and Duchess of Kent, or some other member of the British Royal family, will be invited to visit New South Wales. The general celebrations will coincide with the British Empire Games, an Empire test cricket match, the Royal Sydney Show, and a world's sculling championship.

The undersecretary of the New South Wales Premier's department, Clifford H. Hays, has been entrusted with the preliminary investigations and preparations. Interviewed, he said that Sydney's climate was one of the biggest assets, and it and its dependent attractions should be explained to the full.

Special surfing, sporting and general entertainment programs, characteristic of Australia in the summer, added to numerous other coordinated attractions, would lead up to the Royal Show at Easter. International and interstate conferences would be arranged, with special trains to primary-producing districts, and special facilities for sightseeing.

Pioneer clubs, Empire societies, international organizations like Rotary, and similar institutions would be induced to provide special programs. The Highland and Welsh Societies would feature the part of these people in developing Australia. The annual City of Sydney Eisteddfod, probably the largest of its kind in the world, could be held during the period of celebrations.

Australia's Challenge in Field of Superb Architecture

Courtesy Australian National Travel Association

House of Parliament at Canberra, Federal Territory

High Courage of Pathfinders Written in Epic History

South Australia's Pioneers Faced Arduous Task With Unflinching Determination—Site Chosen for Adelaide Allowed Unsurpassed Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—No Australian state abounds more in romantic and thrilling history than South Australia. Its story of a century's progress is rich in epic episodes which write one of the most colorful chapters of a book that tells of a nation's achievements.

The basis of South Australia's growth is the pioneering courage and determination that gave the fathers and mothers of the State rank among the famous builders of an empire.

It was a far-seeing confidence that carried the pioneers forward in their great quest for a new and promising land to conquer. This confidence had been stimulated by what they had been told and had read in the homeland of Britain, 12,000 miles away—and far more than 12,000 miles as distance was measured at the beginning of the century—of this unblazed trail on the empire's rim, and it had now been encouraged, and lifted into the realm of an idyllic enterprise by their own impressions and observations.

Faced Task Courageously

Here was the country spread out before them in dim and uncertain outline, and the task was before them. The sturdy band pitched their tents on the sands of Glenelg, fringed by the blue of the sea in the background and with the illimitable bush spreading out to the chain of hills under which the new capital of Adelaide was to nestle in later years.

They did not know then, these brave planners of a prosperous province, how well they built—how solid the foundations, how high their outlook—but the eminence of their work is recorded today in a state which, if it have not the massive wealth and potentialities of the larger places of the Commonwealth, can claim at least a very progressive history, leadership in many national reforms, sound advancement, capable administration, substantial, fertile lands, and a city of queenly grace, situated between land and sea, and possessing an unusual charm that excites the praise of every visitor.

History Under Gum Tree

It was only a small torch that the pioneers carried into the dark places but it has made radiant a country which has become Australia's corridor, touching every side of the continent, one boundary running down the whole length of Western Australia; Northern Territory at the top; Queensland in the far-eastern corner, and New South Wales and Victoria extending along the eastern flank.

South Australia's history began long before the proclamation of the state at Glenelg—it may be spelled either way—on that memorable 28th of December, 1836, under a huge gum tree.

This tree of a nation's romance is there today—leafless, bent so far that it forms an archway on the ground, and kept in position by iron supports. On it is a plain-worded tablet telling briefly the story of the founding, and at this spot every new governor assembles with the Mayor of Glenelg, the premier of the day, legislators, municipalists and official men and women, on every Dec. 28 when the proclamation is read again.

This is the day, too, when the venerable colonists are the guests of the Mayor, a state holiday is declared, and the people hold high carnival on the beaches. It is a day of national thanksgiving, with the monumental work of the pioneers as the keynote—a worthy tribute in every respect.

What the Explorers Did

It was the exploratory genius of the illustrious Capt. Matthew Flinders, who commanded H. M. S. Investigator on the first survey of the South Australian coast, and the gallant expeditions into the interior by Capt. Charles Sturt and Capt. Collett Barker that had made colonization possible. These track finders were busy between 1802 and 1831. These explorers, having played their part in taming the wilderness at major points, preparations were now well in hand among the colonizing authorities of Great Britain for the next step—the actual settlement of South Australia.

History shows that this was by no means an easy task, and that there was much dispute and wrangling in official circles before the first emigrants began the long voyaging to these southern seas.

They sailed from England in the good—if very slow—ship John Pirie on Feb. 22, 1836, and landed at Kangaroo Island on Aug. 16—175 days later. The Duke of York was a faster boat, leaving only two days later and doing the distance in 153 days. Romance began when it was agreed that the first emigrant to land should be a baby.

Selecting Site of Capital

When the pioneers reached Kangaroo Island they found that the country had been inhabited by two white men from the days of Flinders's visit—probably deserters. Kangaroo Island itself, lying south of the mainland of South Australia, and inhospitable in its physical characteristics, offered little scope for agricultural settlement, but the arrivals by the John Pirie and Duke of York, awaited the coming of the first Surveyor-General, Col. William Light, who was in the brigantine Rapid.

He landed on Aug. 20 and proved to be the discerning selector of a site which has made Adelaide renowned as a city of almost ideal planning.

There is in Adelaide, occupying a central position of the famous thoroughfare, King William Street, a commanding bronze figure of Colonel Light, with finger outstretched, pointing to the chosen site—the symbolism of good taste and good judgment.

Adelaide stands as a memorial to the sincerity and skill with which Colonel Light carried out his great task. Within the girdle of park lands, which shut off so picturesquely the spreading suburbs, there are reserves and squares on every side.

In the very heart of the capital is Victoria Square, around which is clustered the government buildings, with the general post office and town hall on its northern side. For many years this square remained as Colonel Light had planned it—an encircling area of trees and lawns—but the demands of modern transport facilities have broken through. But the remaining sections, however, have a symmetrical ensemble and are bright with flowers and shrubs and trees, with ample paths entwining.

North, east, west and south are other gardens, and where the Torrens flows through the city on its northern flank there are other attractive reserves sloping down to the water's edge where willows dip and bushes make secret the homes and nesting places of aquatic birds. These restful places are in marked contrast with the busy thoroughfares only a few steps away and on warm days and summer nights citizens flock to these cool retreats or, in the luncheon and tea hours, make al fresco parties.

Arrival of First Governor

North Terrace, the boulevard of culture, begins its colorful dimensions—it is 150 feet wide—at the entrance gate of Government House and, passing the Public Library, reading room and art gallery; then the University, Conservatorium, and School of Mines, links up with East Terrace, beyond which Mount Lofty, the most dominating point, rises in a graceful background of hills.

When Colonel Light had decided upon the plains as the ideal site for his city—and not without much turmoil of official argument—all the migrants sailed from Kangaroo Island and settled on the shores of Glenelg. Some months previously they had had to wait for their Surveyor-General; now it was for their first Governor.

The Buffalo, with Admiral Sir John Hindmarsh on board, had left Plymouth on July 23, and after calling at Port Lincoln, dropped anchor at Glenelg on Dec. 28. It was then that the real history of South Australia began.

Progress in Figures

The tents and huts of the pioneers have grown into a city of about 312,000 persons, accepting the figures of the last census, and a total state population of 600,000. The capital value of the State is now approximately £200,000,000.

Territorially South Australia is a land of great distances. It spreads over 243,244,800 acres and the area unoccupied is 105,003,323 acres. Pastoral leases are represented by 159,507 square miles and on them are some of the most famous merino flocks in the world. The production value of its industries is about £28,000,000, and more than a third of that amount comes from agricultural activities, chiefly wheat. There are nearly 8,000,000 acres in crops, including, in round figures, 3,900,000 acres of wheat, 30,000 acres of orchards and 52,000 acres of vines.

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South Australia Invites the Nations to Share in Events of Centenary Observances

Celebrations to Be Climaxed By Elaborate Pageant

Adelaide, State Capital, 'Garden City of the South,' Ready for Visitors—Empire Exhibition Opens Major Events—Conventions Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The height of the South Australian centenary celebrations will not be reached until September and plans have been arranged to advance step by step with increasing interest to the most spectacular episode—the great pageant of re-enacting the scenes which marked the proclamation of the State as a British province on Dec. 28, 1836.

This will not be a year of continuous celebration, but the program already mapped out includes many interesting special features that will lead up to crowded months of jubilation from September onward. The many events listed for the centenary year are so comprehensive that they will interest every citizen and visitor.

South Australians in every walk of life have entered whole-heartedly into the spirit of the celebrations and every township will commemorate the foundation of the State. This will be the time for overseas people to see this "Garden City of the South" for it will be in its gayest clothes and there will be jubilation on every hand.

Floral Pageant Arranged

Famous for its flowers, the Garden City will excel itself on its 100th birthday. For many months, preparations have been made for a huge floral pageant that will turn the city streets into a mighty flower garden. There will be conferences of every description and officials of all sports are vying with each other to stage the greatest event. There will be a serious side to the celebrations and much that will be educational and uplifting.

Generous citizens have contributed liberally to make the observances an outstanding success and civic authorities are planning permanent memorials to 1936—benefits that will not disappear when "the tumult and the shouting dies."

Industrial Exhibition

The first important event of 1936 will be a Centennial Empire Exhibition arranged by the Chamber of Manufactures. This organization of business men is noted for its exhibitions which have no equal in Australia and it was only natural that they should arrange something far greater for this historical occasion.

To make sufficient space available, a special Centennial Hall costing £60,000, has been built at the show grounds at Wayville and there will be about 190,000 square feet of room for the exhibition. It will include large displays from overseas, particularly from Great Britain, Canada and South Africa. In response to an invitation issued by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan, many small dependencies and protectorates of the Empire will participate in the exhibition which will open on March 20 and last until May 16.

Settlement Obelisk

Individual celebrations will be held at Kangaroo Island, where an obelisk will be erected to commemorate the landing of the first settlers who were on their way to Glenelg and thence to Adelaide, and at many country centers.

The Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia will meet for a federal conference and other big organizations to assemble here will be the Legacy Clubs of Australia and the 65th District of Rotary International. A women's international centennial congress and pageant and an international Boy Scouts' corroboree will also be conducted.

Competition in Sports

Sporting promises to attract thousands of competitors and supporters to Adelaide during 1936. Every phase of athletics and field games will be seen on a scale never before attempted in this State.

Horse-racing events include a special Great Eastern Steeplechase for a purse of £3000, to be held amid picturesque surroundings in the Mt. Lofty Ranges at Oakbank, where the steeplechase, conducted yearly, is the greatest one-day picnic race meeting in Australia. This will be held on April 13. It will be followed by the Adelaide and King's Cup meetings and several other important turf engagements, including the Centenary Cup. Extra prize money will be offered to draw Australia's leading horses and jockeys to Adelaide.

It will be a big year for cricket as the English eleven will be in Adelaide to meet South Australia in October or November. The prospect of the Test matches will arouse keen interest in the interstate Sheffield Shield series to be contested, and three matches will take place on the Adelaide Oval.

Wide Range of Events

Early in January, 1937, the third Test match will be played there. Before the cricket season begins, scores of thousands will flock to the oval to see a football game between the Victorian and South Australian premiership teams.

In addition, lacrosse, polo, golf, tennis, bowls, soccer and croquet players, riflemen, yachtsmen, rowers and outboard motorboat enthusiasts from all the Australian states will compete for national honors in Adelaide. A South Australian 250-mile State Centenary Grand Prix for motorists and motorcycle tourist trophy races will take place.

Hundreds of officials connected with these sports have worked hard for many months to ensure that the sporting side of the celebrations will be successful. It seems certain that they will attract world interest.

Religious Gatherings

The Churches of Christ, the Baptist Assembly, the Unitarian Church and other religious bodies will hold conferences, while an All-Australian Catholic Education Congress, a Salvation Army Congress and a combined centenary missionary exhibition will be held. The Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a state convention and the Y. M. C. A., an All-Australian tournament.

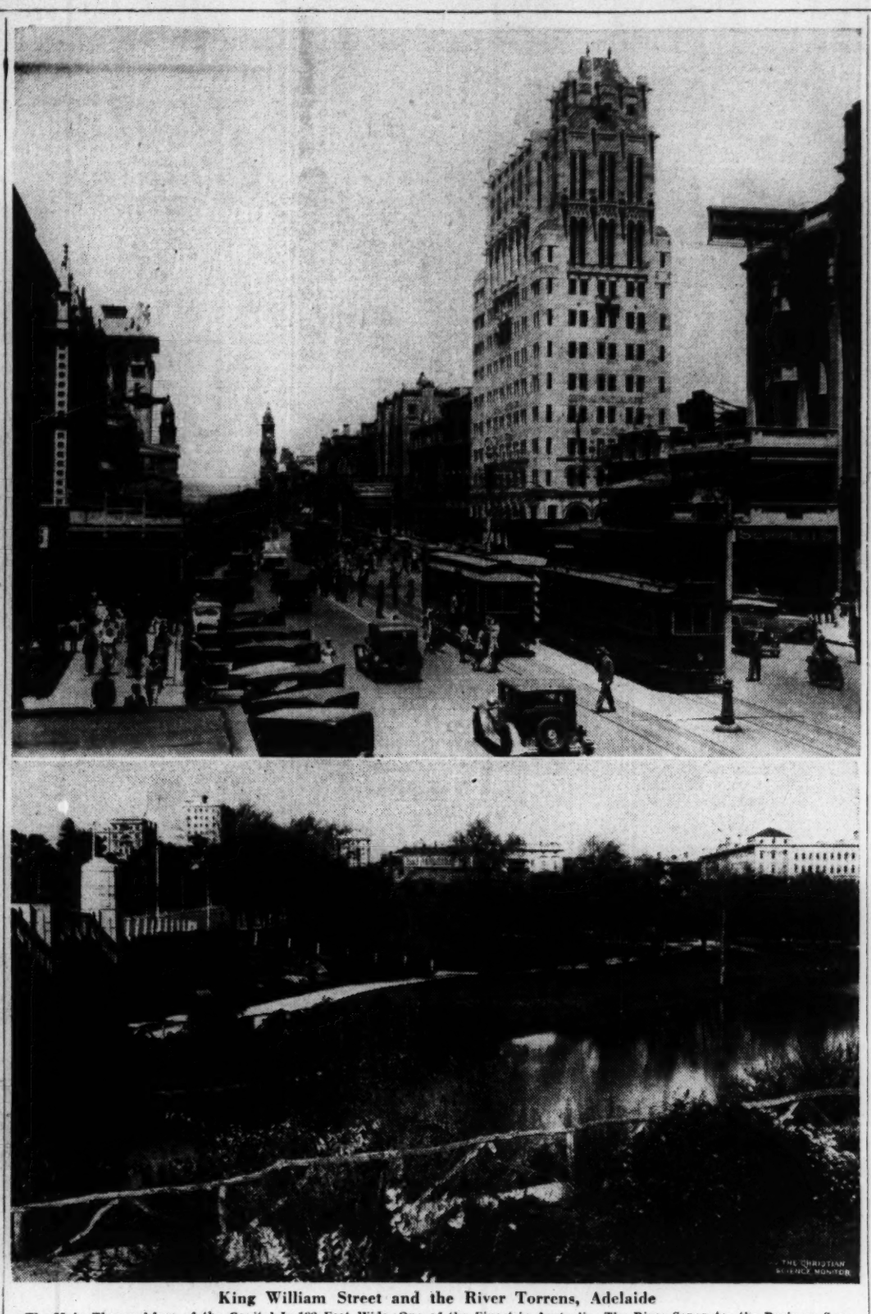
It will also be a musical centenary, a special subcommittee having been appointed to manage this essential aspect of the celebrations.

Youth to Take Part

Children and youths will play a prominent part in the jubilations. Besides the Boy Scouts' corroboree, which is expected to be attended by hundreds of Scouts from many parts of the world, concerts of thousands of children's voices will be given, Girl Guides will form a living garden and school children will present an historical pageant.

A special welfare week, during which an appeal will be made for kindlier treatment of animals, has been arranged. An education week will be held, and the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia will conduct a federal congress and a pageant showing the state's progress. A centennial philatelic exhibition and an aerial display will be special features.

There are some magnificent aviaries in Adelaide, including those of Simon Harvey who has one of the best collections of birds in Australia. He will be one of the main contributors to the avicultural exhibition of native birds.



King William Street and the River Torrens, Adelaide

The Main Thoroughfare of the Capital Is 132 Feet Wide, One of the Finest in Australia. The River Separates the Business Section From the Residential Area of North Adelaide

Brisbane Pioneered Way In Queensland's Rise

Chamber of Commerce Recalled Fruits of Efforts at Jubilee—State Capital's Fine Buildings Win Renown—Newspapers Sent by Air Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—On July 27, 1860, seven months after the State of Queensland was separated from New South Wales and became an independent colony, a number of citizens met in Brisbane and, by resolution, declared that the time was ripe for the formation of a Chamber of Commerce. At that time the population of the whole State was 28,056, and the capital city was little more than a village.

The men who formed the first Chamber of Commerce, however, took a long view of the possibilities of development of the State and believed that its interests could be served by those engaged in commerce meeting and discussing the problems which were sure to arise from time to time.

Small Beginnings

The 13 factories, which included two sawmills, were at that time the sole claim which the citizens had to the title of a commercial community, but with the optimism which has characterized the pioneers of the State from the earliest times they faced the future and saw a steady growth down the years.

Today the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce can look back with pride in the part it has played in the furtherance of the development which has taken place.

During the year 1933-34 there were 968 factories in Brisbane having an output valued at £15,006,222, while throughout the whole of the State there are 2345 factories with an output to the value of £42,442,765, employing on the average through the year 40,803 persons.

Big Gain in Production

The value of machinery and plant in 1935 was £16,891,339, land and buildings, £9,461,870, and the amount paid in salaries and wages, £7,421,286.

The value of state production in 1860 was probably less than £2,000,000; last year it was £52,550,000.

In 1860, 108 vessels with a tonnage of 26,663 entered the port of Brisbane; during 1933-34 the number of vessels was 1184 and the tonnage 3,680,219.

These are but a few facts which show at a glance that the prospect visualized by the far-seeing men who formed the first Brisbane Chamber of Commerce has been more than realized.

Brisbane is now a large city with some of the finest buildings in the Southern Hemisphere and it is still growing rapidly.

Queensland lends itself to the expansion of air travel because of its wide spaces and ideal climate. The world-famous airmen Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and the late Bert Hinkler were born in this State.

Within the State itself there is the well-known Qantas-Empire Airways Co. which covers the Singapore-Brisbane section of the England Australia air mail route, and a number of private companies are engaged in commercial aviation to outback places, and between Brisbane and Sydney.

In a recent innovation Brisbane newspapers were delivered in Townsville, 900 miles away, shortly after noon on the day of publication.

These factors, along with the development of railways, roads, and parks, are among the gains of the State which the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce was able to review on the occasion of its diamond jubilee which was officially celebrated with a dinner at which the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, Sir Robert Knox, was present.

Vistas Of Tasmania Support Title Of ScenicWonderland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—"Tasmania, the Wonderland," so-called because of its unsurpassed scenic beauty, though not the founder of South Australia, as she was of Victoria, can yet claim an important historic link with the southern state.

The historic link with Tasmania is that Matthew Flinders, before discovering South Australia, proved by sailing round it that Tasmania is an island. That was in 1798, or 156 years after its discovery by Tasman, the Dutch explorer, and it still bore the name of Van Diemen's Land, which Tasman bestowed upon it. The name was not changed to Tasmania until 1856, 214 years after its discovery.

When South Australia was founded Tasmania had been settled 32 years. There was a shortage of labor in South Australia and Tasmania gave much needed help in that regard. Trade has been carried on through the century, and through the recent modification of Commonwealth shipping restrictions there is now a regular passenger service between South Australia and Tasmania by British ships ranging up to 24,000 tons for the first time.

Shipping Campaign Won

Through Tasmania's persistent fight these ships for the first time for 14 years are able to carry passengers from the eastern states and Tasmania to South Australia, so long as they travel through Tasmania. Traffic to South Australia's Centenary celebrations should therefore be greatly stimulated.

Tasmania lays claim to the title of the scenic State of the Commonwealth. With an area less than 30,000 square miles it boasts of 100 mountains, ranging up to 5000 feet. Twenty-one exceed 4000 feet, and the country is said to be the most thoroughly mountainous in the world.

There are numerous navigable rivers, deep channels and bays, also numerous lakes, the largest, Great Lake, 36,000 acres in extent, set almost in the geographical center of the State at an altitude of 3822 feet.

Lakes in 30-Mile Radius

The Great Lake is 17 miles long by eight miles broad at its widest point, with a shore line of 96 miles. The chief lakes, including the Great Lake, are confined within a radius of 30 miles.

Among Australia's amenities are miles of beaches, excellent yachting facilities, national parks of vast extent with their unusual native flora and fauna, and limestone caves of exceeding beauty, and with great subterranean passages, many of which have never been seen by man. Those that are opened up are lighted with electricity.

Northern Territory Recalls South Australian Rule

Commonwealth Took Over Administration of Great Area a Quarter of Century Ago—Self-Government Plan Suggested as Recognition of Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Coincident with centenary, a resident of Alice Springs—which may be regarded as the southern capital of the Northern Territory—has made an impressive plea for "something to be done for this country." He calls attention to some striking, though lamentable, facts. The opinion is still held by many settlers in that vast, and comparatively empty, domain that if the Northern Territory had remained part of South Australia more would have been done for it.

The Northern Territory comprises 523,620 square miles, and South Australia handed it over to the Commonwealth 25 years ago because of the heavy financial and administrative burden. This area had been controlled by the State for 48 years and one of the projects much championed, and supported, during the later history of the long union was the completion of the north to south line. The railway, however, has never got further north than Alice Springs in the connection from Adelaide, and not far from Darwin in the north.

Helped by Air Service

But now that the isolation has been broken by aerial services the clamor for the line is not so insistent, and, to a certain extent, probably not so justified. The South Australian authorities did much for the development of the Northern Territory during the years of its control. It is suggested that the work done by South Australia should be recognized fittingly during the centenary year. One way indicated is some form of self-government.

During the state regime the Northern Territory had its maximum population of 7533 in 1888. The present figures are under 6000. There is an increasing demand among long residents for an official administration much closer than Canberra on the ground that the officials there cannot possibly understand the unique and complex character of the country.

Water Supply Needed

Many would like to have South Australia take back the Northern Territory and it will not be surprising to hear of a petition being sent to the Government with this request.

Assistance is required for primary industries and adequate water supplies.

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From Richard Wagner, famous essayist on Ethics and Religion: "The thought of their (animals') sufferings penetrates with horror and dismay into my soul, and the total abolition of the practice must be our aim."

L. A. Parry, M. D.: "It is not helping but hindering the progress of medicine, and it is the duty of everyone to do all in his power to bring its practices to an end."

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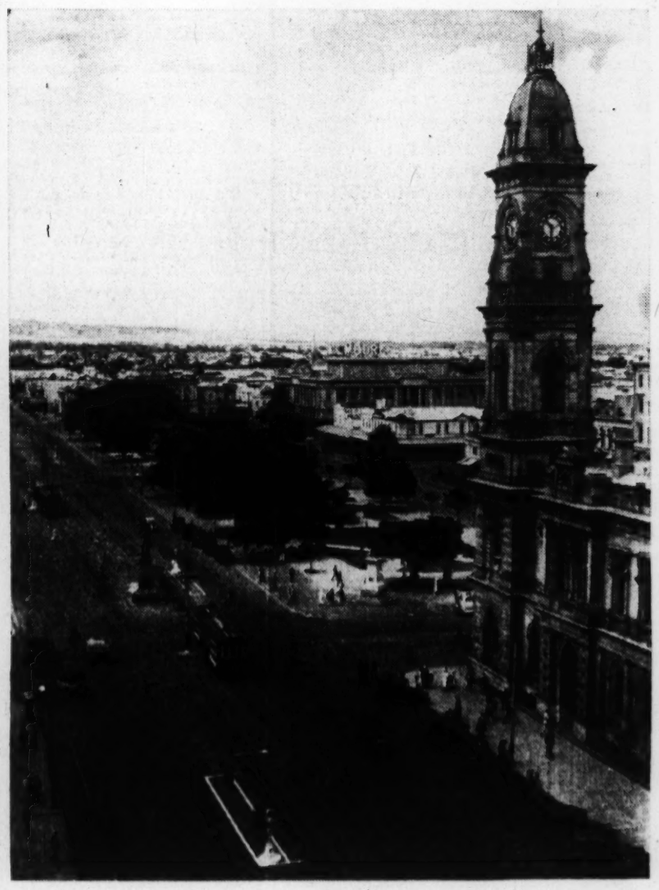

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Gold Discoveries Hastened Australian Colonization

High Market Value Impels Mining Industry to New Activity—Western Australia Ranks First in Present Output, With Queensland Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Gold laid the foundation for the prosperity which Australia has enjoyed on and off for the last 85 years. Development of the Commonwealth was proceeding slowly after the pioneering work of the first immigrants had established various pastoral and agricultural pursuits in the first half of the nineteenth century. Then news of gold discoveries spread throughout the world and brought the first great influx of population.

Actually gold was found in 1814, but the reports were hushed up lest they should disorganize the economy of the young settlement. It was not until discoveries by miners returned from the Californian gold fields revealed the potential fortunes in the earth that the various areas were thrown open. That was in 1851.

Effect on Colonization

As the six states were not then federated—the Federal Government was not formed until 1901—no statistics of population are available to show the effect of the gold discoveries on Australia, but the following figures relating to Victoria, the largest gold producer for the whole period, amply illustrate the colonizing value of the gold discoveries—1850, 76,000 persons; 1851, 97,500; 1852, 168,000; 1860, 538,000.

Gold production from the eastern section of the continent grew quickly to 3,000,000 ounces a year, mostly from easily accessible alluvial deposits. Naturally, the rapid growth of population and wealth brought its troubles.

Revolt Quelled Quickly

Incensed by demands made upon them for fees and by incidents associated with the administration of justice, the miners at Ballarat, Vic., set up a Reform League which eventually proclaimed a "Republic of Victoria" in 1854.

A stockade was built at Eureka, but the revolution was quickly quelled by government troops. Improved conditions resulted, but events proved that these would have been granted in any case and without the clashes at the "Eureka Stockade."

Canvas Villages

Year after year vast quantities of gold continued to be won and further additions to the population became necessary to minister to the needs of the workers on the gold fields. Not the least of the difficulties experienced in the first decade or so after 1851 was to induce able-bodied men (and women, too) to stop in the towns and carry on the essential services.

So great were the attractions of the gold fields and so alluring the stories of easily won wealth that almost all the seaport towns became practically deserted to fill the mushroom canvas villages up country.

And so, with the earth yielding up untold fortunes, money became so plentiful that fancy prices were paid for almost all commodities. The story goes that miners, in a spirit of bravado, lit their pipes with currency notes.

Overlending by some of the banks resulted in a land boom which burst in 1892 and threw the financial structure into chaos. But gold came to the rescue.

This time it was Western Australia which figured in the news. Reports of fabulously rich discoveries were received in the Eastern States from Kalgoorlie and other centers. Miners and ruined business men flocked to the new finds. Development work proceeded apace until in 1903 Australia reached its record gold production of 3,830,000 ounces for one year.

From 1903 onward the yield decreased because of the exhaustion of the richer deposits and the increasing cost of following the ore bodies down into the earth. By 1929 it had fallen to the insignificant level of 427,000 ounces. It was about this time that Australia began to feel the pinch of the worldwide economic depression. Again gold helped the Commonwealth out of its troubles, and is still helping it.

Increase in Prices

With the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard and the revaluation of the American dollar, gold increased in price and has now settled down in the vicinity of £8 15s. an ounce in Australian currency, compared with the old gold standard fixed price of £4 5s. an ounce.

Moreover, circumstances incidental to the depression necessitated a reduction of wages and there was a consequent fall in the cost of producing gold. Thus there developed two factors calculated to make gold production more profitable.

The response of mining speculators was rapid. Old mines were reopened and new ones were developed. The output immediately increased and continued to expand until in 1935 it was restored to 900,000 ounces, worth nearly £8,000,000. But for industrial disputes in a few centers the yield would undoubtedly have reached 1,000,000 ounces. Since 1851 Australian gold mines have yielded gold worth £660,000,000.

Helps Other Industries

From both internal and external aspects increasing production of gold in Australia is of great importance economically. Since the depression set in large numbers of men thrown out of work in other walks have been absorbed by the gold industry, not only in the organized mines but also on old fields on which fossicking and prospecting have been actively engaged in.

In addition, the indirect benefits through increased employment in other industries have been very great. When gold mining was at its height in Australia in 1903 the official count of employees in the mines was 71,000, but by 1929 the figure had dwindled to 6000. At present about 40,000 men are employed, apart from thousands of independent prospectors and fossickers.

Externally gold is a valuable Australian export for it is assured of a ready market at a high price. Proceeds from sales of gold abroad are a great help to the Commonwealth in paying interest on loans raised for war and developmental purposes.

Western Australia is easily the largest gold producer of the Australian states. Large sums of British and American capital have been spent on gold mines in the State and mining operations have been undertaken over a wide area. The world-famous Golden Mile at Kalgoorlie is once again the scene of great activity and is yielding large quantities of the precious metal. North from Kalgoorlie is the Sons of Gwalia mine, one of the early managers of which was Herbert Hoover, who was President of the United States from 1929 to 1933.

Of the newer mines in Western Australia the Wiluna is the most important because it embraces a large area of low-grade lodes and in itself really constitutes a gold field. Recent rich discoveries at Yellowdine, near Southern Cross, have attracted overseas capital and production will begin shortly. With other mines being brought to the producing stage this year, Western Australia will become an even larger contributor to Australia's gold output.

Queensland Ranks Second

Queensland takes second place among the gold-producing states, with the famous Mount Morgan as its principal mine. Just before the depression rising costs caused this mine to be closed with about £15,000,000 worth of gold and copper ore proved. From 1886 to 1922 it paid £9,500,000 in dividends. Plant and mine were sold for about £100,000 and the new company is prospering.

Victoria has produced more gold than all the other states put together, but it now supplies only about a tenth of the annual yield. The famous Bendigo field is merely a shadow of its former self, but an effort is being made by a company using British, American, and African capital to introduce large-scale methods to the field. Deep alluvial deposits in Victoria are being exploited by Australian and oversea interests and there are prospects that the State's yield will increase considerably in the next few years.

In the other states production is increasing but it has not yet reached important proportions.

New Guinea and Fiji

There is one disappointing feature about the revival of gold mining in Australia, and that is the small percentage of the annual yield which is being won from new mines. Much of the Australian capital available for gold-mining development on new fields has been directed to the neighboring islands of New Guinea and Fiji.

New Guinea's transport problems have been overcome by the use of airplanes to scale the forbidding mountains between the coast and the gold fields and the territory is already the producer of about 300,000 ounces of gold a year.

Huge dredges have been taken, piece by piece, to the alluvial areas. Fiji has yet to prove itself as a gold producer but prospecting has given most encouraging results.

New Developments Planned

Turning back to the mainland of Australia a great future may be seen for gold mining, provided that work on a large scale is undertaken on low-grade deposits, huge areas of which are known to exist. Early this year the American Refining & Melting Company announced that it would spend £2,000,000 on the development of the low-grade Big Bell mine in Western Australia if prospects are sufficiently promising.

Other influential interests have been inquiring about the possibilities of acquiring large ore bodies which lend themselves to the establishment of a long-term industrial enterprise. Freedom of gold-mining profits from taxation is doubtless an attraction.

Given adequate capital, it should not be long before Australia is challenging the United States and Canada for the third position among world gold producers, behind South Africa and Russia.

Riches from the Earth's Depths Boon to Australia

Courtesy, N. S. W. Government Printer; Australian National Travel Association

Great Advance Made in Industrial Development

Upper Left—Boring Machinery in Bendigo Mines, Victoria. Upper Right—"The Golden Mile" at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, Claimed to Be the World's Richest Square Mile. Below—The Fa mous Burrinjuck Dam in New South Wales, the First Hydroelectric Development of Any Size to Be Undertaken by That State

Melbourne at Million Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Melbourne has regained its lost dignity; its population once more has passed the million mark. The city's population first reached 1,000,000 in 1929, when the total reached 1,006,000. During the trade decline the figure dropped to 992,000. With improving conditions, this drift was corrected, and on Dec. 31 last the total had climbed to 1,008,300.

Victoria Transmits Electric Power To Rural Field

State's Great Enterprise Links Up Wide Areas to Central System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—When centenaries are celebrated achievements are assessed, development is appraised, and progress is seen in as true a perspective as it is possible for those of one generation to view what was done by those of a generation or two before them. Victoria looked back when it celebrated its hundredth birthday last year; South Australia is looking down the years today.

While South Australia commands the attention and receives the good will of her sister states, it is not inopportune to review one of Victoria's great state enterprises which received little notice during her own centenary—her electricity supply. Indeed, allowing for the area and the population to be served, the system is one of the most extensive and conceded by engineers to be one of the most remarkable in the world.

Heavy Expenditures Required

This year thousands of miles of transmission lines link up a total of 212,935 consumers, a proportion of about one to every five persons in the area served.

Vast sums have been spent upon the plant, and the total expenditure by the State Electricity Commission to the middle of last year was no less than £20,305,000.

Since the commission received statutory powers it has raised the huge sum of £19,216,000 in loans, and its spending has included £4,771,000 on power stations, £5,452,000 on distributing systems, £2,000,000 on power lines, and £700,000 on establishing townships for its workers.

Rich Coal Deposits

Victoria relies almost exclusively upon her rich deposits of brown coal in the valley of the Latrobe River to provide power for her great generating plant at Yallourn and at other small works.

Year by year the commission's transmission lines reach farther afield. Power is brought 100 miles to Melbourne over two lines, but it is in the rural distribution that the system is most interesting.

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Publicity Experts Inform World On 'Real Australia'

Patient Work Needed in Keeping Overseas Posted on Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Frequently Australians returning from tours abroad comment on the ignorance in the countries they visit of the real Australia. One reason underlying the recently-intensified drive for an increase of the tourist traffic to Australia is to eliminate that ignorance. Travel experts here sincerely believe that tourists will find in the process of replacing ignorance with knowledge more enjoyment than they would find in most other countries.

Miss Violet Roche, Sydney secretary of the Australian National Travel Association, said, in an interview: "It was because of this ignorance overseas that the Australian National Travel Association came into being, and its steady work during the last five years has done more than is perhaps fully realized.

Patient Work Needed

"First of all, the process of educating the world about Australia as a tourist resort will be necessarily slow, because we are new in this field. It took many years of patient work and keen civic co-operation to put Honolulu, for example, where it is today.

"During the last five years, the Australian National Travel Association has circulated throughout the world 2,815,000 folders and booklets, 173,700 posters, and 67,500 photographs. The association's publicity matter is circulated through nearly 6000 channels.

"Australian articles, news items, and photographs are syndicated to the oversea press. During the 12 months ended last June, oversea newspapers and magazines devoted approximately one mile of single-column space to the publication of Australian propaganda syndicated by us.

Colorful Posters

"Several thousand travel agents, throughout the English-speaking world, in particular, are now equipped to recommend their clients to undertake travel to Australia. We have secured nearly 3000 permanent poster sites in oversea countries for the exhibition of colorful Australian posters, and, in addition to these, our posters were shown in about 400 exhibitions by travel agents, shipping companies, and departmental stores last year.

"Lectures and broadcasts are being constantly given by the association's representatives overseas. Important oversea magazines and newspapers are sending representatives out here from time to time to obtain material for articles. In addition to its representatives in England and America, the association has representation through the Australian trade commissioners in Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands Indies, China and Japan. The appointments in the last three mentioned countries are but recent, so we are just starting our tourist campaign in earnest in the Orient. Finally, the association is publishing pictorials and a magazine of its own, featuring Australia's unique and outstanding attractions, and these are finding a big circulation overseas."

Australia's Natural Resources Pour Out Rich Supplies for Home and Export Needs

Courtesy of New South Wales Government Printer. Courier Mail

Colorful Scenes Painted in Fields and Mountains by Diversified Activities

Beneath the Rocky Slopes of Mt. Kosciuske, Near Club Lake, New South Wales (Upper Left), a Herd of Cattle Grazes. Harvesting in One of Victoria's Famous Wheat Fields Is Shown in the Upper Center View. From a Mountain Side of Obi Obi Range in Queensland (Right) Tall Timbers Are Brought Down to the Sawmills in the Valley Below. Australian Wool Is Known the World Around. The Lower Picture Is of a Flock of Merinos at a Western Queensland Sheep Station

History Links New Zealand With South Australia

Foundation of Self-Government for Dominion Laid by Sir George Grey—Wakefield Led Move for Self-Supporting Colonization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The people of New Zealand will take an interest in the centenary of South Australia, just as they turned their thoughts toward the celebrations in Melbourne. Numbers of them will be attracted to Australia this year by the program at Adelaide.

With the more distant Australian state and capital, New Zealand has special historical links. Sir George Grey, perhaps the greatest figure in New Zealand history, first came to New Zealand from South Australia. This young army officer was sent to South Australia to save that unfortunate state from bankruptcy, which he did.

Then, in 1845, the situation in New Zealand was critical. The British were waging an unsuccessful war with the Maori chief, Hone Heke, in the far north, the Treasury was empty, and the country was in urgent need of a strong hand at the helm.

Sir George, transferred from South Australia, speedily brought the war to a close, reorganized the finances, and helped to prepare the way for the establishment of self-government in 1853.

A Colonizing Pioneer

He was again sent to New Zealand as Governor some years later, and, after his retirement from the Colonial Office service, entered New Zealand politics and became Premier. Sir George founded the Liberal Party, and his ideas bore fruit in the radical and humanitarian legislation in the nineties.

Another link between the State and the Dominion is supplied by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, perhaps the most original planner in the history of British colonizing in the nineteenth century. It was Wakefield who led the movement for rational colonization by self-supporting, self-governing societies, as opposed to the idea of using oversea territories as convict settlements. His ideas were tried out both in South Australia and New Zealand.

The two colonies have followed different lines of destiny. South Australia is a unit in a federation; New Zealand, 1000 miles distant from the coast of Australia, has elected to be politically independent of her great neighbor, and has become a Dominion.

Larger Population Needed

There are sharp differences between the continental mass of South Australia, a territory not conspicuous for mountains, bounded on one side only by the sea, and containing a large area of desert; and the long narrow island system of New Zealand, with its heavier rainfall, its numerous rivers, its many snow-capped countains.

With a population of about 1,500,000, New Zealand has nearly three times the numbers of South Australia, but with a low birth rate and a cessation of organized immigration, the population is increasing very slowly.

This condition is troubling many New Zealanders, for the Dominion could obviously carry a far greater population, and the overhead expenses of development—the many millions spent in railways, roads, harbors, etc.—could be more easily borne if there were more taxpayers.

New Zealand, however, faces 1936 with renewed hope. The years of depression have tried the statesmanship of leaders and the courage of citizens. There are still tens of thousands of unemployed.

A Century of Effort

But prices of primary products are better than they were, the number of unemployed is falling, and a stronger spirit of confidence is abroad. For the first time in its history New Zealand has a Labor Government, elected in November 1935, and the new Ministry is preparing a wide program of social and industrial legislation.

New Zealand is now beginning to think of its own centenary, which will fall in 1940. In four years' time there will be long and detailed considerations of a century of effort under the British Crown.

It is a land of forests and rivers, lakes, snow-clad peaks, glaciers, hot springs and volcanoes, and a city life that has all the amenities of civilization. New Zealand is beginning to realize the true value of these attractions and greater efforts are being made to attract the traveler from all lands and to make his stay interesting and pleasant.

Teachers of Victoria Oppose Homework For State Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Abolition of homework in all state schools, and a corresponding reduction in the curriculum, was urged by the annual conference of the Victorian Teachers' Union in Melbourne.

Introducing a motion to that effect, J. G. Greening of Gisborne said that the general opinion was that homework "drove home" the work done at school during the day. However, he considered that the normal child, under the guidance of the average teacher, could grasp the work done in school, and that there was no need for the added burden of studying at home at night.

Mr. Greening said he thought homework was assigned because teachers found it impossible to cover the subject matter set out in the various curriculums in the time at their disposal. The competitive system of examination under which teachers labored made them force unjust conditions on the children so as to retain for the school an outstanding name for efficiency.

If the work was too much to be covered in school, it should be reduced. The school child should be permitted to lead the life of a normal young human being. Mr. Greening was convinced, he said, that 98 per cent of children disliked homework.

Whale Oil Industry Off Point Cloates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARNARVON, W. Aust. — With the price of whale oil having advanced overseas to approximately £20 a ton attention has again been focused upon the Point Cloates whaling industry which gave Carnarvon so much activity between 1925 and 1929.

Off Point Cloates, and southwest of North West Cape, waters are international, and announcement has been made that during the season of next July to October the Antarctic Whaling Company will be operating in that area.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queens.—When Capt. James Cook sailed along the east coast of Australia in 1770 he did not know that the promontories he named Cape Lookout and Cape Moreton were on two large islands which enclosed a great bay now known as Moreton Bay, and it was not until 29 years later, when Capt. Matthew Flinders arrived in the Norfolk, that the discovery was made. But while Flinders cruised around the bay he failed to find what is now the Brisbane River upon which Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, now stands.

Twenty-four years later—1823—Lieut. John Oxley sailed into the bay and was astonished to find among the natives, at Skirmish Point on Bribie Island, a white man named Pamphlett, who told the story that he, with three others, eight months previously had been blown by a gale, while in a frail craft, all the way from Sydney.

First Settlements

Pamphlett was taken aboard Oxley's ship, the Mermaid, and, on the following day, Finnegan, one of Pamphlett's companions, turned up. These two men told Oxley of the existence of a river and the explorer set out to find it. He entered the mouth of the river on Dec. 2, 1823. Oxley named this the Brisbane River.

A year later he returned and established a penal settlement at Redcliffe on the bay, but this was, in a short time, transferred up the river and so began the first settlement in Queensland. In point of time, therefore, settlement in Queensland antedated that of South Australia by 13 years.

Separate State in 1859

It was not until 1859, however, that Queensland became known by that name. For 35 years it had been part of New South Wales, but in 1859 it became a separate state and was granted self-government. Actually, therefore, organized economic and political development did not commence until that year.

The story of these 76 years is quite omantic. The State has a territory of 670,500 square miles lying between latitude 30 degrees and 9 degrees south, and longitude 154 and 138 east. The area is 5½ times greater than Great Britain and Ireland and exceeds that of any country in Europe except Russia.

Within the boundaries of this State are to be found intensely fertile soils, rich mineral deposits, great pastoral areas, valuable timber and a tropical and subtropical climate in which white men can work and thrive. It is, of course, a predominantly agrarian country, with woolgrowing the outstanding industry.

Great Pastoral Areas

Queensland's population has not yet reached the million mark yet it has a record of productive activity of which it might well be proud. In 1934 in the pastoral areas there were 5402 owners grazing 21,574,182 sheep giving wool to the value of £10,227,703. In the same year 48,110 owners had 6,052,641 cattle, and apart from what was used for home consumption meat to the value of £2,036,349 was exported overseas.

The dairying industry of the State is one of the most flourishing. In 1934, 136,793,670 lbs. of butter and 13,531,480 lbs. of cheese were produced. Of these totals 98,084,492 lbs. of butter and 6,635,988 lbs. of cheese were exported.

About 221,000 acres on the fertile Darling Downs are devoted to wheat growing and the annual production is about 4,000,000 bushels, or sufficient to meet the State's own requirements.

Within recent years attention has been given to cotton growing and, last year, 20,765,036 lbs. of seed cotton, from which 7,061,293 pounds of lint was ginned, was obtained from a cropped area of 57,000 acres by 3194 growers.

In the tropical north and partly in the subtropical area sugar growing is an important crop. For the 1934 season 611,727 tons of sugar were produced.

There is an Australian embargo against the import of sugar and as the amount of sugar produced in excess of Australian requirements was an increasing quantity steps were taken to restrict production with the result that the total production for 1934 was 26,000 tons less than for the previous year.

Adapted to Fruit-Growing

Hog raising was responsible for a total production of bacon and ham of 20,000,000 lbs., and poultry farms turned into the market 4,718,907 dozen eggs of which 1,944,810 dozen were sent overseas.

A few years ago tobacco growing was entered upon and in 1934, the area under crop was 2774 acres, producing 1,054,705 lbs. of leaf.

Queensland is admirably adapted to the growing of fruits of all kinds and the fruit-growing industry has made rapid strides. The State can produce far in excess of Australia's requirements of bananas and pineapples, and a growing overseas trade in the latter is developing. Fruit growing occupies 123,156 acres and the value of the crops in 1934 was £1,105,708.

Policy of Decentralization

There are 6500 miles of government railways in the State, and as a result of the wise policy of the legislators in having these built from various points along the extensive seaboard out into the western pastoral country there is not the same concentration on the capital and chief port as is the case in other states of Australia. This policy of decentralization and the establishment of ports along the coastline must result in a more balanced development.

The construction of roads throughout the State is carried on by the Main Roads Commission and the policy pursued is to fit in road transport, as far as possible, with the established transport systems by railway and steamship lines.

Feeders to Railways

This involves the construction of roads to ports, railheads, and as feeders to railways. The railway system is so located that 90 per cent of the State is within 100 miles of rail. Altogether 3233 miles of first-class roads have been constructed and 531 miles are under construction. It is estimated that 2½ miles of road are completed each working day.

Mineral production in 1934, including gold, was of a total value of £2,281,786, and in the manufacturing industries 40,083 hands produced goods to the value of £13,712,508. These figures give some indication of the economic activity of this handful of people scattered over the wide area of the State.

Co-operation Encouraged

Unlike the other States the system of government is unicameral, and with the exception of three years since 1915 the Government has been in the hands of the Queensland branch of the Australian Labor Party, consequently the legislation that has been passed over those years has had for its aim social amelioration and the protection of the workers, both urban and rural, in their productive activities.

Co-operation is encouraged among the agricultural population. Sugar mills and butter factories are owned co-operatively, and wages and conditions of the great bulk of the workers are fixed by awards of the Industrial Arbitration Court.

Maternal and child welfare receive the closest attention and public health activities are highly organized.

Tourist Attractions

There are many places of great beauty in Queensland and within recent years, the delightful winter climate, like the climate of California at its best, has attracted thousands of tourists from all over Australia and different parts of the world.

The great Barrier Reef and the archipelago that lies between it and the mainland are, of course, the main attraction. There are to be found golden beaches fringing many tropic isles lapped by warm transparent waters which reflect the cloudless blue sky and scintillate with the brilliant light of a genial sun.

Shipping companies were quick to realize the value of these attractions for tourists and for those seeking rest and recreation, and modern vessels plying between Australian ports and Cairns, North Queensland, cater for this traffic, which is bringing increasing wealth to the State each year.

Picturesque Bays

From Keppel Bay northward the ships cruise inside the Barrier Reef, and from Mackay to Bowen the Whitsunday Passage, with its picturesque islands and curving bays, gives tourists their first glimpse of this tropic "wonderland."

At the northernmost end of Whitsunday Passage is Molle Passage dotted with wooded islets. Above Townsville is the famous Hinchinbrook Channel, the majestic grandeur of which is unrivaled in Australia.

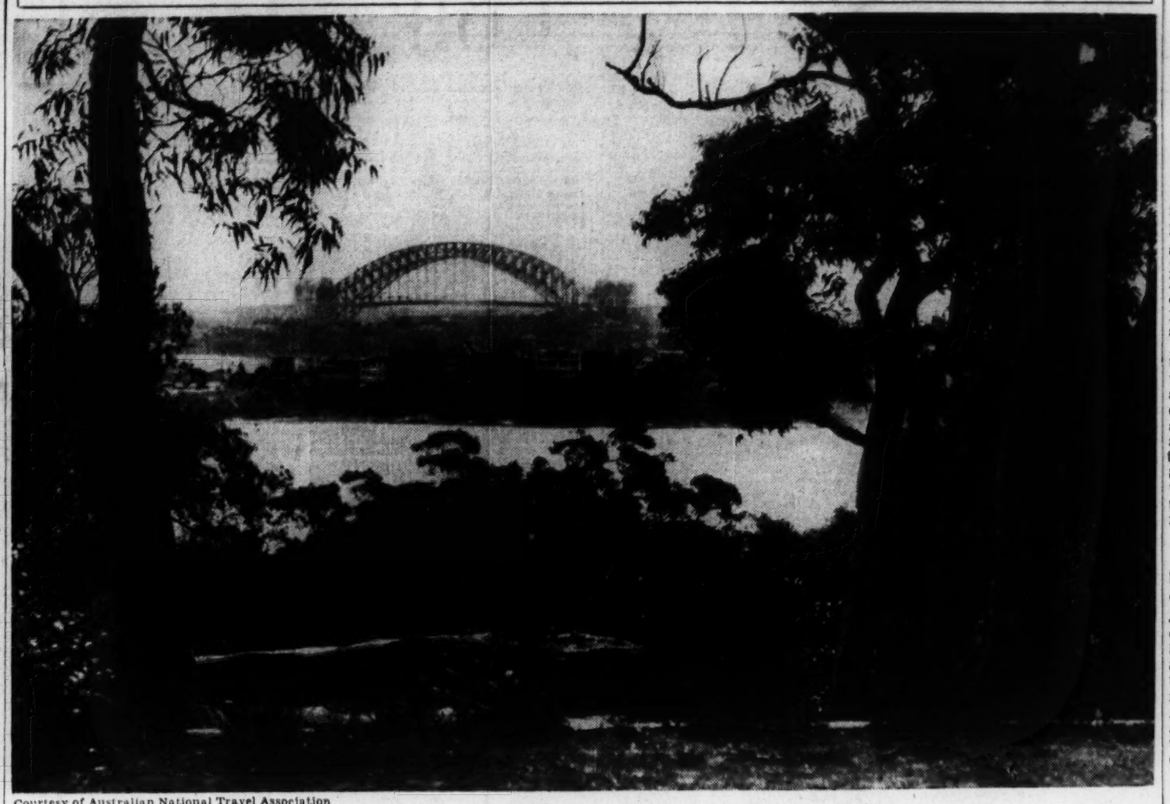
Cairns is the terminal port for the tourist ships, but those who would venture farther north can do so over a first-class motor road which follows the coast amid an abundance of tropic color.

Behind Cairns rises a great range over which tumble the waters of the Barron River into a mighty gorge, and beyond is the Atherton Tableland with its fertile soil and its vast maize-growing industry.

The southern part of the coastline is fringed with golden beaches washed by the surf-crested waves of the Pacific Ocean. Back of the coast and running parallel with it is the Main Range, and west of that to the South Australian border the land slopes gradually to become a large area of plain where the vast flocks of merino sheep are raised.

This, briefly, is Queensland, a State with a future of much promise.

Bridge Across Sydney Harbor in an Arboreal Setting



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Clear Blue Waters Of Roebuck Bay Delight Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—To the casual visitor, as well as the globe trotter, Broome, the center of the pearl fishing industry in the northwest of Australia, situated on the foreshore at the northern end of Roebuck Bay, is a sight almost as memorable as a glimpse of Naples.

At very few locations round the coastline of Australia is a more deep translucence of blue water to be found. Occasionally island coasts off the far northeast of Queensland can be likened to that peculiar beauty of Roebuck Bay, but such comparisons are known only to a few.

Silvery sands truly describe the formation on Roebuck Bay beaches. Viewed from the air, the contrast is one of silver and ultramarine. Only a few yards from the foreshore is invariably to be seen the dark green of the starved vegetation, and as the eye travels inland the ochre red of the prevailing soil leaves an impression never to be forgotten.

Broome is the most cosmopolitan settlement in Australia. A large number of its citizens are Japanese, finding employment not only in the depressed pearling industry of today but in almost every other calling where human labor can be engaged.

Month's Gold Recovery Placed at £604,272

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The return issued by the Perth Mint discloses December gold recovery for the state as being valued at £604,272, an increase upon the November figure by £33,243. Old gold is still being delivered to the mint, and in December trinkets, old coins and jewelry aggregated 188 ounces, valued at £801 in Australian currency, but when plussed with the premium, at £1650.

The total production of gold for the year was valued at £2,715,064, while the premium, £2,900,484, brings the value to £5,615,548. Expressed in fine ounces and comparing previous yields, the following figures are interesting: 1933, 537,807; 1934, 561,338; 1935, 649,047.

Broken Hill's Fame Spreads To World's Far Corners

Discovery of Silver Chlorides Led to Development of Great Enterprises—Thousands Find Employment in Branches of Company's Varied Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—On a day in October, 1844, the great English explorer, Capt. Charles Sturt, accompanied by a companion, John Poole, stood on a broken hill in the Barrier Range, expecting to look out on a great Australian inland sea. For report had it they would find such a sea. It proved to be a mirage.

The explorers never imagined that the very hill on which they stood was to become known as the greatest silver-lead mine in the world. They climbed down again and walked away. But Sturt did carry away some specimens of ore, and these he sent to the South Australian Government. Some official put them away in a "safe place" and promptly forgot them. Broken Hill continued to hide its secret for another 40 years.

Near State Borders

It is situated in New South Wales, but geographically it is related more closely to South Australia. It lies just across the South Australian border, and not far from the northwest boundary of Victoria. Adelaide, the South Australian capital, is nearer to it than either Melbourne or Sydney; and with the history of South Australia in the last 50 years the rise and progress of the great mining town of Broken Hill is closely associated.

The whole romantic story is told by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company in a publication marking the jubilee of the company. Its most momentous chapter came in January, 1885. Philip Charley, a station hand, who was one of the original members of the company, picked with his knife at some clumps of ore. He detected gray specks—silver chlorides. Then a great block was smashed, and the assays showed over 1000 ounces to the ton!

The "hill of mullock," as the scoffers round about had called it, stood out as a marvelous treasure house. It was to make the name of Broken Hill famous throughout the world, and it was to affect profoundly the destinies of Australia and Australians. The age of silver was to be linked with that of iron and steel.

Remarkable Yields

In the first three years after the discovery of the chlorides the B. H. Proprietary mine yielded 7,079,291 ounces of silver and 27,988 tons of lead, giving a net return of £1,579,377, with dividends totaling £568,000.

There have been strikes, there have been droughts, there have been misfortunes of various kinds, but the "Hill" has gone on producing wealth for the shareholders of the company and the whole country.

The lead refinery, designed by the Broken Hill staff, is the only one in the world in which a continous-flow refining process is operated.

The steel works were officially opened on June 2, 1915, by the then Governor General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, and he ventured the prophecy that the products it would turn out would achieve a worldwide reputation. Up to that time £1,500,000 had been spent on the works, and, faced by a rush of orders for war purposes, the plant was further developed at a cost of £500,000. Millions more have been spent since, one of the latest additions being a benzol plant of the most modern type.

The great coke ovens begun in 1928 and completed in 1930—106 Wilputte ovens, with complete coal-crushing and coke-handling plant, and apparatus for the recovery of tar, ammonia and benzol products—cost over £1,000,000.

10,000 Employees on Rolls

The company's subsidiary and allied industries include the manufacture of galvanized iron, wire, wire rope, wire netting, nails, etc.

The employees of the company and its subsidiaries number more than 10,000, and the weekly wages bill is over £52,000. The allied companies employ 2400, and pay a weekly wages bill of £12,000. At the Newcastle steel works alone the employees number not far short of 5000.

The explorer Sturt little dreamed what wealth that broken hill upon which he stood in 1844, looking for an inland sea, was going to bring to this southern continent.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Above the Clouds

By Gunby Hadath

Mark Ashford, an American boy living in Saint-Nicolas-de-Véroce, in the French Alps, at the home of Madame Le Fèvre and her son Jules, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, when our story opened, with an inclosure to be delivered secretly to M. Philippe Reignier, in Geneva. On the train for Geneva next day, his wallet, containing the letter, disappeared. Calling at M. Reignier's address to explain, he was told by a servant that his master had been missing three days. Later, a note warning him to be silent was dropped on the table in a café where he sat. With the help of the host at the café, he learned that the writer of the note was a man in a gray flannel suit without a waistcoat, who smiled continuously, and his companion was a huge man wearing a leather apron reaching from his shoulders to his knees. On his way to look for a lodging, Mark glimpsed a man in a long leather apron going into the railroad station; boarded the train with him and alighted with him later at Roche-sur-Foron. There, seeing him meet a smiling man in a gray suit and board a bus, Mark determined to follow them.

Chapter Five

ON A bank by the side of the road a man was sitting, with his mouth full of nails and his head bent over the shoe in his lap, which he steadied on the lapstone with one hand while he hammered the sole with the other. In front of him stood a small girl in one stockinged foot, watching his operations with bated breath.

On the grass above him an iron-gray horse grazed, its gentle footfalls scarcely making a sound as it moved to and fro in search of clover and rye-grass. It had come from the shafts of the small hooded wagon near-by, a wagon painted sky-blue but unevenly laced with bands as red as a poppy. The afternoon sun streamed.

A step sounded on the road. The man looked up. Time and all weathers had taken the color out of his face and left it furrowed with wrinkles, much like a walnut shell, but his eyes were both undimmed and active. The little girl swung round, with a clutch at her pinafore. The grazing horse lifted its head and lowered it again placidly.

A Boy and a Dog

The approaching tread drew nearer, and there joined themselves to the party an upstanding youth and a dog of no beauty, and yet of remarkable aspect. After pausing to wag its tail at the child, the dog padded after its master and leveled an earnest, considering gaze at the cobbler.

Said the later, removing a nail or two, "And what's your name?"

He was speaking to the dog, but the youth gave the answer. "I'm called Mark Ashford. I come from America," he said. "But my pal is a Frenchman, M'sieur. His name is Napoleon."

"Aye, I seem to remember that name," said the old man, dryly.

"Then that's all right!" declared Mark. He liked this old fellow, there was something so gentle about him. His eyes looked so wise.

"When you've mended that shoe for Mademoiselle," Mark went on, with a twinkle for the customer who was watching him gravely, "do you think you could spare me a couple of minutes?"

"One might," observed the old man.

He continued in silence until, setting down hammer and awl, he bade the little maid rest her foot on his knee while he put on the shoe for her and fastened the lace in a bow.

This done, and as she went dancing off with delight, he straightened his back and, "Now?" he inquired of Mark.

Papa Matelon Considers

"You're a traveling shoemaker, aren't you?" Mark began eagerly. "Which way are you going?"

"So M'sieur and his dog are legweary?"

"No. We've only walked the few kilometers from Roche. But we're in a hurry, and one travels faster on wheels."

"And saves good leather, my friend."

"Sure!" said Mark. "Will you give us a lift, then?"

"One rests tonight at Annecy."

"And after that?" Mark asked.

"At Chamonix."

"And afterwards?"

"At Saint Gervais."

"That's my way!" cried Mark, who could hardly restrain his excitement. "I say! Do give us a lift and let's set off at once."

But the other was shaking his head. "That cannot be," he answered. "One must give Frère Pascalet time to finish his dinner."

"Brother Pascalet?"

With the jerk of a thumb, all speckled with pricks from his awl, the old shoemaker indicated his iron-gray horse, which had lifted its head to turn its eyes on them both.

"As soon as he's dined, we will ask him whether he's willing to give a lift, M'sieur, to your dog and yourself. For observe! It is not Papa Matelon who pulls in the shafts, it is Pascalet who pulls while Matelon dozes."

"Oh, so you are Papa Matelon!" Mark cried. "I have heard of you. Papa!"

"As indeed who has not," said the old fellow, with a grave dignity. "Is there any little village in High Savoy which does not await the visit of Matelon's blue wagon before it brings its boots and shoes out to mend! Do the little ones not cluster to see me arrive—"

"Yes, I know," Mark broke in. "Yes, I've heard of you. And you carry a regular shoemaker's shop in your wagon." He stooped to recover a ball of the cobbler's resinous thread which had rolled down the bank and was being inspected by Napoleon, and returned it to its owner.

The Shoemaker Counters

"I say," he went on, "you know everyone, don't you? Do you know a man who goes about in gray flannels, and doesn't wear a waistcoat, and smiles all the time."

"And supposing I do?" rejoined Matelon, with a straight look.

This drove Mark onto rather thin ice, for how could he blurt out his object? But returning the look of those wise eyes searching his own, and reading nothing unkindly in their regard, he said, "Will you take my word? I've good reason for asking."

The shoemaker paused; then he nodded.

"So you do know that man?" breathed Mark. "And do you know a friend of his like a carman?"

"You'll be meaning Monsieur de Brevent. He makes mineral waters, M'sieur, in his factory at Annecy. And the other you describe sounds like Big Pierre, his vanman."

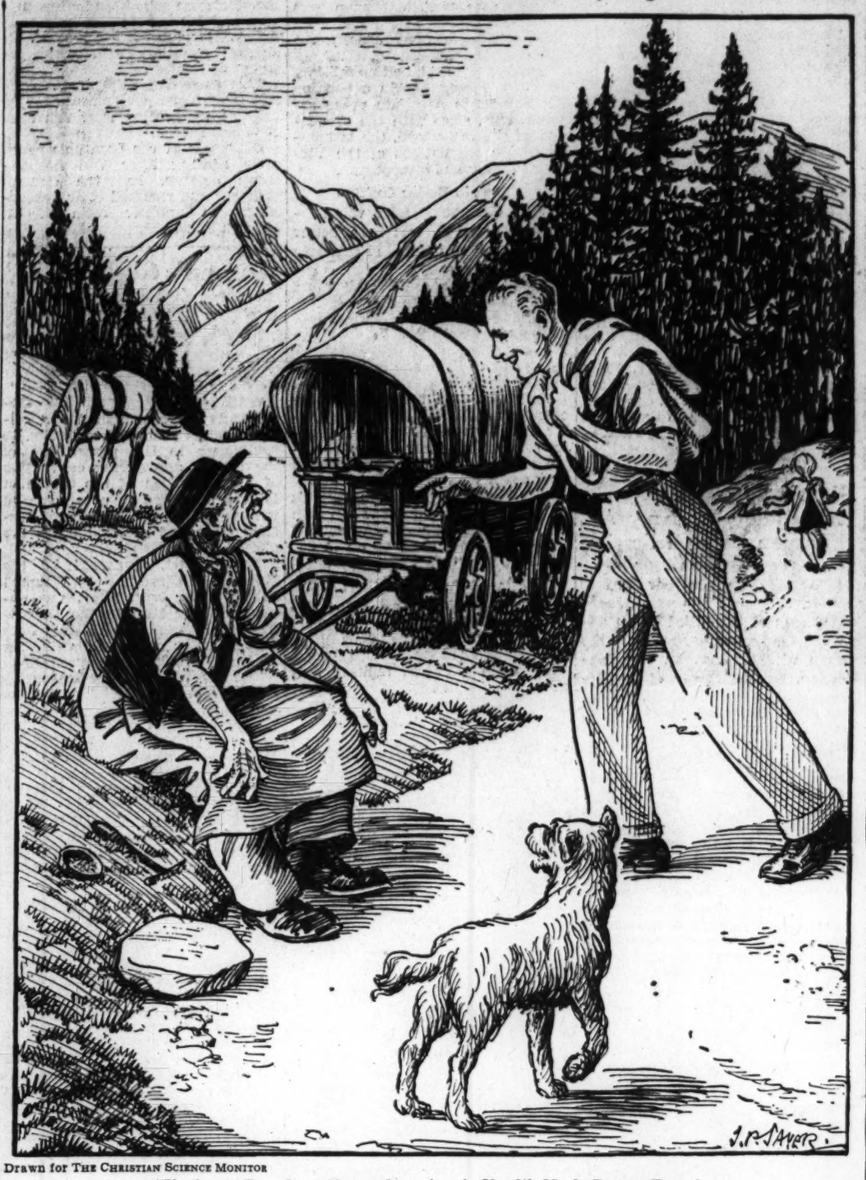
Then Papa Matelon rose to his feet and emitted a whistle, whereupon the iron-gray horse abandoned its grazing and placed itself gravely between the shafts of the wagon.

But Mark was exclaiming. "Has de Brevent any other business?"

"Who knows," was all Matelon answered, shrugging his shoulders.

It was evening when the blue wagon jogged into Annecy, and Mark alighted with no precise plan in his mind expecting to take a good look at de Brevent's factory, and then either to tax de Brevent himself to his face or to play a more wary game if that appeared better. So, after bidding good-by to the gentle shoemaker, with whom he had established excellent terms, he wandered into the town as far as the barracks, and then down again through the colonnades of the cheesemakers to the walls of an ancient prison girt by its moat.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"You're a Traveling Shoemaker, Aren't You?" Mark Began Eagerly

Brunelleschi—A Boy Who Found Himself

A True Story in a Setting That Conforms to the Period

By Joseph Carter

FILIPPO BRUNELLESCHI was a very small youth, and his father was very large; so that as the elder Brunelleschi stood over his son in the great living room of their Florentine house, he seemed like some great bear worrying a small and defenseless hare.

"Will you tell me," he asked heavily, "why it is that a boy as good as you in his studies should prefer to spend all his time in making pointless mechanical drawings when you should be studying your chemistry? Or your law? Will you tell me that?"

Silence from the small figure curled up in the straight-backed carved wooden chair.

"How do you expect ever to become a notary if you do not study law?" asked his father impatiently. For in Italy at that period the post of notary was highly esteemed and this alert fifteenth-century parent coveted it for his son.

The hare, apparently, had some spirit.

"I do not want to become a notary," he answered emphatically.

"You do not want to become a notary like your father?"

"I do not want to be a notary," the small youth repeated.

"Then what do you want to be?" asked the bear. The hare brightened up visibly. He shifted his position in the chair for a more comfortable one.

Filippo Reveals His Hopes

"I should like to become a sculptor like my friend Donatello," he said happily.

"A sculptor, bah!" scoffed the bear.

The small figure retreated once more into silence.

"That is why you have been making these designs when you should have been doing something else?" challenged his parent.

"I thought the designs would help my real work," answered the son.

A silence fell over the room. The hare had nothing to say; and the bear did not know just what to say. Finally the senior Brunelleschi spoke once again.

"You are determined to become a sculptor?" he asked. His son looked up at him seriously.

"Yes," he answered simply. After a moment his father shrugged his shoulders.

"I shall do nothing to prevent you. I would not want to. The arts, after all, I must remind myself, are coming to be recognized as an acceptable profession for the son of a gentleman. If you want so badly to become a sculptor, it is your own life that you will give."

The boy rose up before him. His eyes were shining brightly in the darkness that always held the room.

"You mean—you are willing to let me do as I want?" he asked hesitatingly.

"If you desire it so much," said his father. "I will see about having you enrolled in the Guild of the Goldsmiths. Would you like that?"

"I would like that very much," said Filippo. He felt that his voice was dangerously near to breaking, and he did not dare to say anything more.

"I have but one thing to say to you, my son," his father went on, "if you are going to enter this profession: if you are going to be a sculptor, then be a good one."

"I do not think you need worry about that," said Filippo Brunelleschi. "I think that I am old enough to know myself."

In the year 1404 Filippo Brunelleschi was enrolled in the Guild of Goldsmiths in Florence. Some time later, he was working industriously in his studio one morning when his friend Donatello entered.

"And how is your sculpture coming along today?" asked Donatello, laughing happily as he stood in the doorway of the dusty studio. Brunelleschi threw down his mallet and chisel.

Competence but Not Genius

"As well as could be expected of a fellow like myself," he answered. "My work is what you might call competent. That is what my master called it this morning. He came in, walked all around the bust, stared at it, said that it was a workmanlike job with no great defects, and walked out."

Donatello sat down on the edge of a table already creaking under the weight of the paraphernalia of the studio, and gave himself to laughter.

"You should not take it so seriously," he protested.

"I must take it seriously," Brunelleschi said. "For what can I say to my father now, after all my fine words to him when I was enrolled in the guild. Look at this." He waved his hand to the bust. "The technique has a fine precision. The physiognomy is perfect. The design is excellent. But it is still a piece of stone. It is not sculpture.

"Is there anything more discouraging to a person who considers himself a genius than to find that he is just—competent?" Understanding deeply the full meaning of his last words, Brunelleschi sat down, rested his cheek on the table.

"Still," said Donatello, "you are better off than our fine fellows who continue turning out blocks of stone year after year, and who always identify their work as sculpture." Brunelleschi did not answer for a moment.

"I am about ready to call a halt," he said after a silence.

"I have been thinking," Donatello said thoughtfully. "You yourself have said how excellent was your design. And I have seen what excellent taste you have in decoration. More than all that, see how many of these mechanical drawings you keep turning out." He kicked one along the floor with the toe of his boot.

"Numbers of them," he went on, "and many of them quite good. You know more about mechanics than anyone I have ever met. You have a genius for it."

"Stop talking," interrupted Brunelleschi rudely, "and say what you are going to say."

Donatello Offers Advice

"What I was going to say was—that you seem to me to be a born architect. Why not try your hand at it?"

Brunelleschi sat beside him a long time without speaking. Finally, he put his arm around Donatello's shoulder. "Have I not failed at sculpture?" he asked mournfully.

It was some time later when again Donatello was sitting in Brunelleschi's studio and, as usual, laughing.

"But was I not right?" he protested, "are you not already getting yourself something of a reputation as an architect?"

Brunelleschi smiled complacently. "It was not so hard," he said, "Apollonio Lapi, my kinsman, wanted his house decorated. I did a very good job for him, if I do say so myself. Then it became easier and easier. I found myself really an architect."

"Exactly as I told you," Donatello insisted.

"Yes," Brunelleschi answered. "I also realize how fortunate I was to have gotten started as easily. So many have so hard a row to hoe.

"Well, after I finished that first commission, I did the tower and house of Petraja at Castello. It was my first actual commission, and I fairly outdid myself."

"Even if you do say so yourself," Donatello agreed.

"You are at liberty to ask anyone his opinion of my work," said Brunelleschi self-consciously. "And furthermore, I am to do the Palazzo Signoria."

"I did not know that. But I had heard that your bold methods of construction were winning you the admiration of every architect in the whole city." He laughed again a little.

"Maybe I was not so wrong to advise you to take it up. Perhaps some day you will be a real architect."

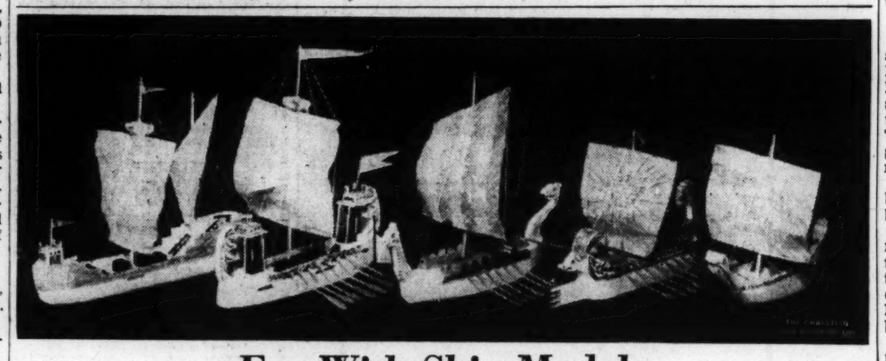
And this same Filippo Brunelleschi has since been called the "founder of Renaissance Architecture."

Tagging Facts Is Fun

"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY" was written by a mother for her own boys—but that's only one fact about how Frances Hodgson Burnett came to write that great young folks' classic which furnishes the theme for an informative article, "Fauntleroy Never Grows Up," to be found in the Monitor's Wednesday Magazine Section which appeared with yesterday's paper.

Then, too, consider that glass which gives motion pictures a third dimension, eliminates headlight glare, accomplishes many marvels. Facts about it in "New Wonders to See." Another article discusses the present Japanese situation, and still another gives a graphic view of garden glories.

Next week finds a new set of facts in the Magazine Section—facts about Prince Saionji, last of Japan's Elder Statesmen; about Pullman cars; about Russia's aeronautical development; yes, facts even about a puppet show. Altogether a most factual number.



Fun With Ship Models

By Ray J. Marran

THE model of this Egyptian sailboat is not an exact copy of any particular model or picture. For ease of construction, a composite model was designed by following the general outlines of a number of these early boats.

Historical records reveal that many thousands of years ago the Egyptians sailed ships up and down the Nile River, and that the Phoenicians sailed their craft to and from the city of Tyre on the Mediterranean. In a British Museum are models of these earliest known sailboats, which were unearthed in 1906 from the tomb of an Egyptian Prince belonging to the Twelfth Dynasty. From book illustrations of these ancient Egyptian sailboats, the first model for this series of articles has been constructed.

All of the essential features of the boats are represented, with the hull formed like a swimming bird as was the custom in boat designing in those days. These early Egyptian ships carried one mast, a square sail, a cabin for the ship's owner and platforms for the lookout and helmsman, who manipulated the long steering oar by pulling it right or left with the dangling rope.

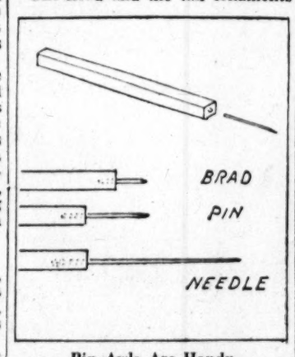
Parts Needed to Construct an Ancient Egyptian Sailboat. Hull Block, Tail and Head Blocks, Cardboard Cabin, Platforms, Masts, Spars and Steering Oar

Shaping the Hull

To make a model of this type, start by whittling the hull from a six-inch piece of soft, white pine, ¾ of an inch thick by 1¾ inches wide.

Through the exact center of the hull draw a pencil line; this will help you to shape evenly the rounding ends at the bow and the stern. Then draw the shape of these rounding ends, as shown in the top view and the side view on the instruction chart, and cut along the lines with your scroll saw. Smooth the cuts by drawing the whittled wood over a sheet of coarse sandpaper.

The head and the tail ornaments



Pin Awls Are Handy

(A and E in the chart) are cut from soft pine, ¾ of an inch thick, with a scroll saw, then whittled to shape the bird head and tail so as to fit evenly on top of the hull, as shown.

The cabin (D in the chart) is a folded piece of cardboard, the openings cut out with a knife point and the edges reinforced by glueing toothpicks across the openings.

The scroll saw and wire nippers can be purchased at any hardware or 10-cent store. The pocket knife should have a sharp blade. Pin awls can be made by forcing a headless pin, or brad, or a needle eye into a small stick for a handle. You will find that these pin awls are very handy tools for holding tiny parts when painting and when placing them on the model; for punching holes in thin wood masts and spars, and for making holes in cardboard when threading the rigging.

Rigging the Craft

The mast, rear rigging brace and steering oar pole are whittled from long sticks of pine ripped from a lattice strip, then shaped with knife and smoothed with sandpaper. Cut these parts to the sizes indicated. The spars are toothpicks glued together, then tied and glued to the mast.

The side rail and the steering oar blade are cut from lightweight cardboard.

The two platforms (B and C) are made by glueing toothpicks to a thin piece of pine, then cutting the toothpicks off to form legs, just long enough to allow the platform to be level on the sloping head and tail blocks.

The rigging is made of No. 40 white thread, tied and glued to the mast, the spars and to the deck of the hull as shown in the chart.

Paint the model light yellow, giving it two coats of quick drying enamel to produce a high gloss; then color the cabin, rail, platforms and the steering oar pole a dark blue. The rail ornamentation and the lines of the head and tail features are in black.

Painting the Model

Painting a ship model is a slow, painstaking job, as the completed model requires two coats of quick-drying enamel to produce a glossy finish. So allow two days for painting each of your models.

Small, soft hair brushes are used to flow the paint on the parts. A flat ½ inch brush is used for painting the large blocks, a medium size brush for the smaller parts and a really fine brush for painting in the outlines of doorways and portholes. Hold small parts on a pin awl when painting and for drying.

Quick-drying enamel is suggested because it drys quickly. It can be thinned with turpentine, or gasoline. The brushes are easily washed in turpentine, gasoline, or kerosene. Be sure to wash out each brush after using. Do not let the paint dry on it.

The next article will give specific instructions for building a model of an ancient Roman galley, with photographs and a chart as aids in the construction.

["Fun With Ship Models" is being published on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month.]

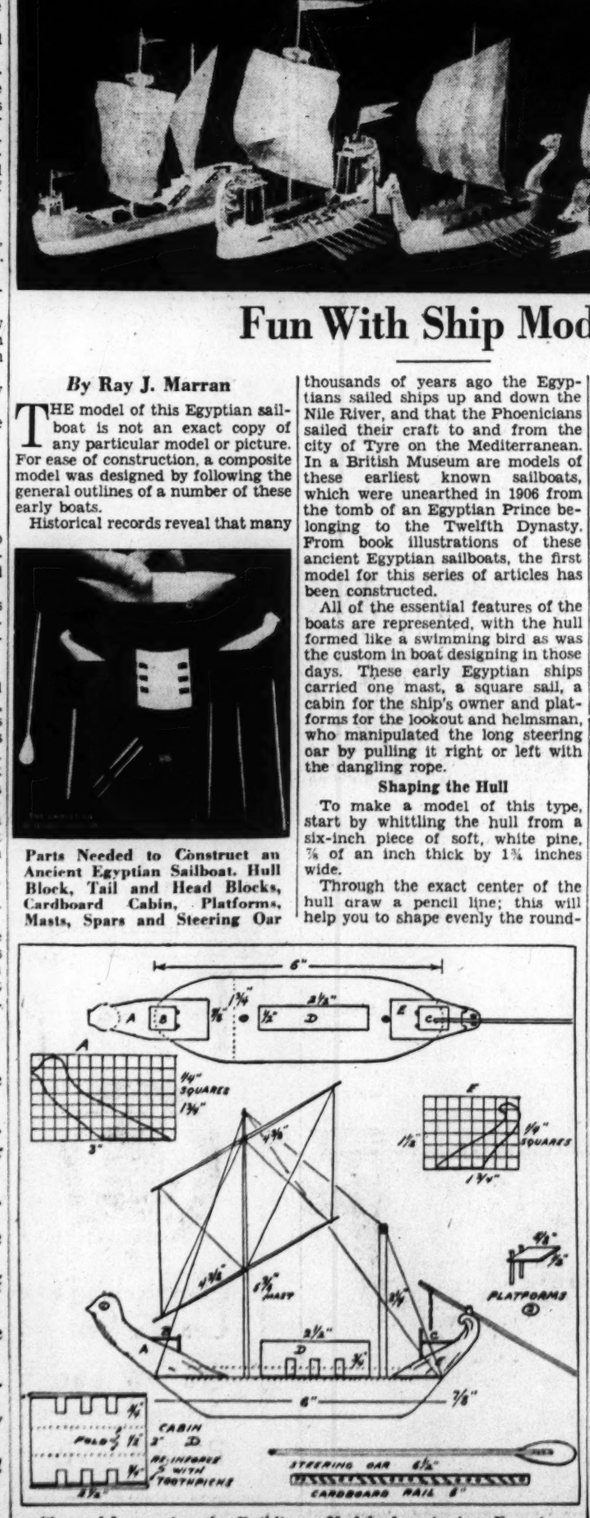
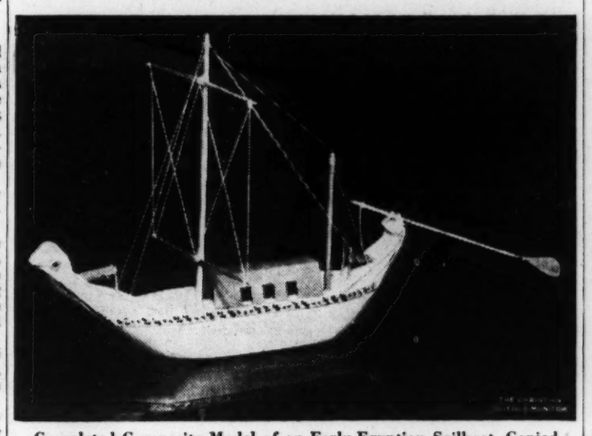


Chart of Instructions for Building a Model of an Ancient Egyptian Sailboat



Completed Composite Model of an Early Egyptian Sailboat, Copied From Pictures of Those Used in the Twelfth Dynasty

The Winter Wood

Here so long these pines have stood
Oak and birch and maple tree.
Walking through the winter wood,
There is much to hear and see.

Last year's leaves lie on the ground.
Branches carry wreaths of snow.
Seeds and berries may be found,
Puzzling tracks lead to and fro.

Hear the crow and blue jay call!
See the squirrels frisk and run!
Fair blue sky is over all,
Shining with the winter sun.

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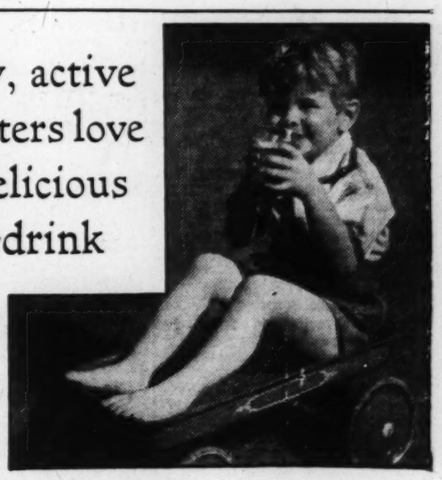
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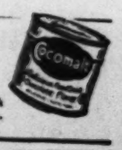
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Roosevelt Directs Relief For Eleven Flood States

(Continued from Page 1)

its banks as far as Pennsylvania Avenue.

To protect the foundations of the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial reflecting pool and nearby federal structures, relief workers hurriedly piled up a huge wall of sandbags along the water front.

White House Safe

The wall is only about a quarter of a mile from the White House, but Weather Bureau officials believed the Executive Mansion was free of danger.

There was no concern for the Capitol, built on one of Washington's few hills.

Anticipating danger, army and naval airplanes have already been moved from the Bolling Field and the Naval Air Station. The "chain bridge", connecting the capital with Virginia was closed last night. If the bridge goes out, numerous Virginia towns would be without drinking water, as the pipes are laid across the river on the bridge.

Relief Is Mobilized

In Virginia, the waters of the Shenandoah likewise receded slowly, but the danger shifted to the James River, threatening Richmond and other towns along its course.

Over all the area, national guardsmen, CCC and WPA workers were mobilized. The Red Cross rushed foodstuffs, clothing and bedding to stricken areas. To aid in rescuing the stranded along the Ohio River, the coast guard dispatched surf boats from the Jersey coast and the Great Lakes.

Railroad travel in all directions was all uncertainty. On many roads traffic was stopped.

Typical of the isolation was Pittsburgh. Throughout the night, there was only candlelight. All power was off. Only airplanes traveled to and from the steel city.

Mayor William McNair was forced to issue strict orders against profiteering after grocery prices soared. All through the fearful night, rescue boats plied the flood-swept streets. Frequent fires in the industrial area added to the danger.

Johnstown Dam Holds

The anxiety and fears that spread through Pittsburgh during the night were enacted all over in Johnstown.

With hunger and cold adding to the desolation, every alarm was taken to mean only one thing, the Quemahoning Dam had burst.

But despite the steady rains, the dam held and officials today believed it was safe. Thousands of residents, who had scurried to the highlands throughout yesterday and last night, straggled back to their homes today. The Conemaugh was almost entirely back within its banks.

Rising Waters Hamper Government Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19 — Activities of the Federal Government were partially disrupted here today as flood waters, for the first time since 1889, crept up within three blocks of the White House and threatened to inundate the great $100,000,000 triangle of new Government buildings.

When all but one of the bridges across the Potomac had been closed, President Roosevelt authorized Government departments to dismiss immediately employees living on the farther shore in Virginia. The last, and highest, bridge may be closed at any moment, local authorities intimated.

Defensive Dike Raised

Meanwhile under the direction of the corps of army engineers, thousands of workmen put finishing touches on a mile long dike thrown up hastily during the past 12 hours to meet the rising flood at the danger point in the depression between the Lincoln Memorial and the mound on which the Washington monument stands.

The dike covers an extensive area fortunately occupied almost entirely by the great park extending from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. Only buildings in it are those of the Government.

On the river's side of this area most of the extensive park system was under several feet of water by noon. The figures of John Paul Jones, Revolutionary War naval hero, approximately stood in his element, flood waters lapping the bronze feet of his statue as they once lapped around his own on the splintered decks of the Bonne Homme Richard. The famous cherry blossom trees around the tidal basin looked like shrubs, nothing but their tops being above water.

Traffic Diverted

Traffic was diverted from the threatened area early as yesterday evening when work began on the dyke. Chain bridge, farther up stream and the oldest of the four connecting the federal city with Virginia, was closed last night. The Lincoln Memorial bridge was shut this morning to keep traffic out of the low lying park area. Shortly thereafter, highway bridge on U. S. route number 1, was closed. Only remaining connection is Key bridge from Georgetown to Rosslyn, Va.

Regardless of the extensive potential danger to government property, the capital took its flood almost in holiday mood. No residential area is in the danger zone with the exception of summer bungalows and shacks along the river's edge. Thousands left their work and clambered over the barricades to watch the gradual rise of the water.

Danger Area

The danger point is a wide valley flanked on one end by the mound on which the Lincoln Memorial stands and on the other by the higher hillock supporting the Washington Monument. Between the two hills the general level is low enough to permit the flood to pour through into the entire low area where Government buildings and the Mall are located.

Early yesterday afternoon final word from the Weather Bureau as to the probable maximum of the flood automatically set in operation a defensive plan long before prepared by the army engineers. Every large truck in the city was mobilized, steam shovels were set to digging in a dozen vacant areas where surplus earth was to be found. All night long the trucks carried tons of earth from the laboring shovels to the defensive line. There a dyke faced with sandbags was built, about 20 feet thick and 10 feet high.

Along the extended line it was as though men were feverishly preparing to defend the city against an armed invader. Most of the defenders were in army fatigue uniform, or the similar CCC clothes. Great artillery searchlight batteries were set up along the side lines and turned their glare on the work. Officers in field uniform and very muddy boots dashed about superintending progress. Men filled sand bags, trucks dumped earth behind, and tractors rammed it in to make the barrier solid.

All Pittsburgh Resources Used to Bolster Flood Aid

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PITTSBURGH, March 19—America's steel capital threw all its resources into relief and rehabilitation work today as a great flood rolled back, leaving six known fatalities and damage of more than $25,000,000.

The renowned Golden Triangle, wealthy business center, was under martial rule with more than 1000 national guardsmen holding back all unnecessary traffic and keeping out the populace.

By proclamation of Mayor William N. McNair it was a legal holiday and the business section was almost deserted.

There still was no electric power for the great metropolis of 700,000 inhabitants and little prospect of any for a day or two. Gas supplies were low and nonexistent in some homes. Many institutions became havens for flood refugees.

Hundreds of cars bearing the Red Cross flag darted all over the metropolitan area, particularly in the heavily populated north side where hundreds were homeless or waiting patiently on upper stories for the waters to go back.

The greatest flood in Pittsburgh's history hit 45.9 feet, 20.9 feet above flood level, before the backward movement began. By daylight the stage was down four feet and falling at the rate of half a foot an hour.

Transportation and communication agencies hoped that by nightfall they could restore at least partial service.

Two million dollars are available from the city and federal governments to aid the helpless, and indications were it would all be needed.

Marooned Families Taken From Ohio River Island

WHEELING, W. Va., March 19 (AP) —Police took off between 200 or 300 persons in skiffs from the residential island in the middle of the flooded Ohio River. Many others took refuge in second-floor rooms.

In Wheeling many others fled from waters which rose to 52½ feet—16½ feet above the flood stage and far from the normal level of nine feet. The river was rising rapidly.

Emergency shelter and sleeping quarters were provided in all public buildings, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, a big market building and all schools on high ground.

"We have plenty of beds and bed clothing right now," said Lieut. J. E. Stanley of the city police. "The Red Cross had them ready."

The city was virtually isolated with roads blocked in all directions.

The brunt of the flood struck the island and South Wheeling, both populous residential sections. The northern end and eastern parts of the city are on high ground.

Rail and Bus Travel Disrupted by Floods

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19 (AP)—Albany became a terminal for eastern rail traffic today in the wake of floods that choked off service in many areas.

Pennsylvania Railroad trains, manned by New York Central crews, were rerouted to New York via Buffalo and Albany. Westward traffic was suspended.

A washout near Chester, Mass., stopped all traffic on the Boston & Albany Railroad. Trains were rerouted via the New York Central to Mott Haven.

The Boston & Maine Railroad ceased operating in this section.

Bus travel to the east and west was halted. To the south, buses were rerouted at New Baltimore for Kingston and Coxsackie.

All airplanes were grounded.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 139 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, (Shortwave) 11.79meg.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, March 21, and May 2, 5:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., PRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Rutland—March 24 and 25, 10 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Springfield—Thursdays, March 26; April 9, 23; 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79meg.

Roosevelt Directs Flood Relief Task

(Continued from Page 1)

and property was ordered by the President. Civilian Conservation Corps boys have been put to work raising emergency levies and amateur radio operators in the Corps have been furnishing up-to-the-minute information on conditions.

As the water recedes, the President said, WPA workers will be on the job to clean up debris, build permanent flood control dikes, clean out sewers, make highways passable, restore light and power systems and construct temporary bridges.

Housing Facilities

Chief needs at the present time, as related to the President by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of the United States Army engineers, are clothing and housing facilities—things are most readily supplied through the American Red Cross, for which the President solicited generous support today.

The President will depart on his vacation trip if he finds the situation well in hand; if not, he will delay his departure further. The special flood control committee has been instructed to gather at the White House again later in the day and again tomorrow before the hour when the President is scheduled to depart.

U. S. Aid for Red Cross

Although the American Red Cross has consistently refused to take funds from the Federal Government, preferring to rely on private contributions for its support, Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution in the Senate today calling on the President to transfer $5,000,000 from relief funds to the organization for use in flood-stricken areas.

With the flood picture changing momentarily, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the Red Cross, estimated this morning that more than 40,000 families had been driven from their homes by floods in 11 states.

Red Cross Active

Water was reported receding at Johnstown, Penna., and several other points, but Red Cross workers notified national headquarters here that crises are approaching rapidly acute, and New England states face general devastation from the rising Connecticut River," Dr. Grayson said.

At Holyoke, Mass., the Red Cross is caring for 1600 persons driven from their home by a burst dam above the city. To save 5000 marooned persons at Wheeling, W. Va., the Red Cross arranged last night with the United States Coast Guard to rush five boats from Chicago to the area.

Community campaigns to raise $3,000,000 for Red Cross national relief fund have been launched by 3700 chapters from coast to coast. Contributions began to arrive at headquarters here last night soon after Admiral Grayson made an appeal to the nation for aid.

Oddities of New AAA Headline Farm Circus

(Continued from Page 1)

crops. We must give substantial inducements to the farmer, because we want to get results.

A Matter of Expenses

"Since the expenses of the farmer with poor land are smaller, a smaller amount may mean as much or more to him.

"Besides, there is the danger of paying too much to the owner of the unfertile farm. If the bonus gets too high for this type of land, many of the men who till it will be tempted to sit back and live on Government pay for the unproductivity of their soil."

But what of the scattering of farmers who practice soil conservation faithfully and yet may win no bonus at all?

Here is where the two horses seem to pull a bit apart. Of course, though, the regulations haven't been completed. Maybe a way will be found to hold the nags together.

To qualify for the bonus paid for retiring land, a farmer must contribute some acreage to the 30,000,000 acres sought to be withdrawn.

If a farmer has worked out the right balance of rotated crops on his place and so has his soil conserving system already in use, does not want to shift another acre out of corn or oats or wheat, and is on a line with the country average—then he gives nothing to the goal of crop reduction and so gets no reward.

County Averages

The Government is considering supplying county averages for soil conserving and soil depleting crops for every county.

Farm leaders championing the law contend:

"The Government can't be criticized for paying nothing for maintaining the status quo."

The new farm system is not perfect as even its most influential and aggressive rural supporters concede. Sympathetic farmers will doubtless discount its difficulties in the understanding that the farm administration at Washington did the most it could in an awkward emergency. Meanwhile hostile sentiment is likely to proclaim any misfits as additional evidence of the shortcomings of national farm planning, be it direct or indirect.

Administration Counts

Much devolves on how the farm law is administered.

Washington farm officials today picture soil improvement as primary, and crop adjustment incidental. Necessity of soil conservation is so evident that if emphasis is given this feature, much commendation of the betterment will result.

On the other hand, should politics misuse the law or its crop limitation phase be overstressed, reaction may follow.

Failure or Success

"If this legislation should be made merely into a scheme for shoveling out checks to farmers this year, it will fail," comments a national farm authority.

"From long-time experience with the public, we know that we cannot use this law to evade," counsels one of the principal farm leaders backing up the measure, referring to charges that it is only the AAA in false whiskers. "If we act as if this is only a program to get around something, we farmers will suffer for it for years."

League Votes Germany Guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

Four was a kind of ultimatum, are now preparing to bargain for better terms.

Only for Interim

These matters all concern the interregnum between the lapse of the Locarno and the arrival of something to take its place—concerning which everything is at present still vague. But it is the ultimate objective to which all efforts are being directed.

Herr Hitler's proposals are being studied in this connection not only by the Locarno powers but by other members of the Council. They are generally regarded as unworkable, but provide a convenient starting point.

The President of the Council, Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, at the close of the Council meeting today hinted now that the actual business for which it had been called—namely, affirmation of the Locarno breach, is finished, it would be the Council's duty to investigate what contribution each member could make toward establishing world peace on an enduring foundation.

Hitler's Special Envoy Pleads for Germany At League Council Session

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LONDON, March 19—For the first time in more than two years a representative of the Third Reich addressed the League of Nations in the person of Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Special Envoy of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler. In 1933 the Germans withdrew from the League on the grounds that Germany was not being treated there as an equal.

On this occasion Herr von Ribbentrop stood before the Council and argued that Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland was justified by a military assistance pact between France and the Soviets.

A ranging of 275,000,000 people against the Germans, by the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact, directed "only against Germany," Herr von Ribbentrop asserted, caused the Reich to occupy the Rhineland in violation of the Locarno Pact and Versailles treaty.

Forced to Act

"We have been forced to do what we did March 7," Herr Hitler's envoy said emphatically, and Germany never would have signed the Locarno Pact had it been aware of the "doubtful moments" to follow.

"If Germany had known the true facts, she would not have signed it," he insisted. "No nation pointed out how this treaty was going to be misused."

Sketching the history of the pact which Germany broke by its occupation of the Rhineland, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted that the demilitarization clause was a one-sided obligation, affecting only the Reich.

Beyond this, he declared, the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact "created fears in Germany that it was directed against us," and the Soviet-Czechoslovakian agreement constituted a further danger to the Reich.

Plan Unacceptable

The Führer's Ambassador delivered his defense of the German Rhineland action after diplomats of the other Locarno powers had reached a provisional agreement for action to adjust the crisis, only to meet a declaration by an official German spokesman that the tentative plan was completely unacceptable to the Germans.

Sunlight streamed in the windows of the great Queen Anne's drawing room of St. James's Palace as the Reich representative, wearing a black suit and black tie, addressed the Council, sitting in stiff silence amid a tense atmosphere.

Herr von Ribbentrop took his place at the far end of the table, opposite Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, president of the Council.

After Night of Conferences

The Reich representative spoke in German, and appeared haggard and worn after nearly a whole night of conferences.

Emphatically Herr von Ribbentrop asserted that France, by approaching Soviet Russia in concluding "what was really a military alliance, did not respect the Locarno treaty."

"Germany had made a great contribution to Locarno by accepting the demilitarized zone," he said.

Speaking slowly and deliberately, Herr von Ribbentrop insisted that under the Franco-Soviet pact, France could decide for herself, in the event of a Soviet-German conflict, which of the two countries was the aggressor.

If France decided that Germany were the aggressor, he said, the Locarno guarantees against Germany would come into force.

If the League Council decided later that Germany was not the aggressor, he insisted, sanctions already would have been applied against the Reich.

France's Attitude Cited

Herr von Ribbentrop charged that France had rejected disarmament pleas, had tossed aside a German offer to limit its army to 200,000 men and had brushed aside an air pact, making it conditional upon German participation in a general eastern pact.

The Reich, therefore, he said, had been forced to exercise "elementary right to her safety," because France had stripped the Locarno pact of all its value.

The Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, to which the French proposed the Franco-Soviet pact be submitted for a decision as to whether it contradicted the Locarno Pact, was called not only a court of peace but a "political institution" by Herr von Ribbentrop.

Way Now Open

Herr Hitler's security proposals, the Führer's Ambassador insisted, furnished a basis for ending "Franco-German tension" and paving the way for creation of a great European peace unit in which all nations could participate.

"The Chancellor's plan is so wide and comprehensive that all statesmen must wish to see it realized," he said.

As to Germany's move in the Rhineland, he declared:

"I am sure every statesman here who loves his people like Hitler loves his would have done exactly the same."

Germany, he said, had no military alliances placing her in a position of readiness to negotiate peace arrangements, since with the occupation of the Rhineland, the last unacceptable stipulations of the Versailles Treaty had disappeared.

Europe in Better Position

"Free Germany," Herr von Ribbentrop declared, was in a better position to negotiate satisfactory peace arrangements, and he expressed hope that the Council would view the situation in this light.

"If a mighty power like France assumes the right to do as she pleases, it is only right that Germany can do the same in the interests of her people," he said.

Referring to a belief that other countries understood Germany "better than France," Herr von Ribbentrop repeated Herr Hitler's oft-voiced stand that Germany desired only peace with her neighbors.

"We have only one wish—that is to walk in peace and friendship with all countries," the Ambassador-at-Large said. "We shall do all in our power toward that goal."

Soviet Pact Objections

Herr von Ribbentrop listed five reasons why the Franco-Soviet pact aroused gravest anxiety in the Reich.

1. It brought 275,000,000 people together in a virtual military alliance.

2. These two countries were among the world's strongest military powers.

3. The pact was "directed exclusively" against Germany.

4. Soviet Russia, by this pact, pushed forward to the German frontier through a similar alliance with Czechoslovakia.

5. By the pact, the signatories made themselves sole judges under certain circumstances to decide who was an aggressor.

Herr von Ribbentrop spoke for 25 minutes.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, who criticized both Germany and her Führer strongly in a speech to the Council earlier in the week, followed every word closely.

To Vote Later

The League announced, after an early morning private session:

"After an exchange of views between Bruce, Von Ribbentrop and Flandin, the Council decided that after hearing the German representative in public, it would take a vote at 3:00 p. m. on the draft of the resolution submitted by the Belgian and French Governments."

This is the resolution which charges Germany with "infringement" of treaties.

This permitted delegates to consult their home governments before voting after hearing Herr Von Ribbentrop's speech.

Diplomats of the Locarno powers, after hearing Herr Von Ribbentrop's defense, left the Council chamber and resumed their deliberations in another room of St. James's Palace.

Deficit Appears To Be Mounting

(Continued from Page 1)

gress. Between June 15 and June 30 are two good weeks of the present fiscal year. It is more than probable that during that period several hundred million dollars worth of bonds will be cashed at the post offices by eager veterans.

Must Go on Deficit

Add several hundred millions to the 1936 deficit, and keep it there until it is established that in future years the planned amortization of the bonus will actually flow into the Treasury in the collections of a new tax.

Moreover, the processing tax revenues for 1936—estimated on the income side of the ledger at $529,000,000—fell far below that level. Some $200,000,000 was impounded, other monies were never paid in. For the first half of the fiscal year, actual receipts totaled only $56,000,000,000. Therefore, as of June 30, 1936, when the books close, a deficit in the account of processing taxes will certainly be marked down.

Inevitable Conclusions

In short, on that federal day of June 30, the apparent deficit is certain to be more for 1936 than it was in 1935. No escape from this conclusion seems possible.

A similar situation is almost equally certain to prevail on June 30, 1937. Only one collection of taxes from the new schedules—even if the new schedules are enacted—will have been possible. Meantime, perhaps about $2,000,000,000 have been run up as a bonus liability, and an accumulated total of $1,017,000,000 in farm subsidy expense will be on record.

New Taxes May Help

Perhaps the new taxes—taking the fondest possible estimate—will have brought in $500,000,000 by book-closing time on June 30, 1937. Perhaps not. But the probabilities are that without taking account of hoped-for new revenues in following fiscal years, the actual amount of deficitary outlay by that date will have exceeded in the 1937 fiscal year the deficits of previous years.

It is possible that in succeeding years these deficits will be wiped from the national debt by President Roosevelt's new taxes. The new taxes may even do the trick, as far as farm subsidy payments go, by the fiscal year 1938. The bonus payments may be on an amortized basis.

But in a sense these new taxes and revenues will be reducing the annual deficits of 1936 and 1937. It is regarded as juggling with figures to claim otherwise.

Tax Situation Is Obscure

Moreover, one source of revenue—new processing taxes intended to repay some $350,000,000 lost in old processing taxes—is unlikely to eventuate. Congress today seems definitely hostile to the imposition of these taxes.

Meantime, the new tax situation is even more obscure than these future figures. The Ways and Means Subcommittee has reached tentative agreement on a number of minor points. The main questions on rates of tax, whether and how much cushion reserve is to be allowed for depressions, and how sweepingly the tax is to be applied, are still unsettled in detail.

Until the tax bill actually emerges and passes, it will be impossible to speak definitely of either the 1936 or 1937 budgets. And even when the bill is enacted, the situation portrayed above will still remain true; deficits on book-closing day will apparently mount, only to be wiped from the national debt either sooner—as President Roosevelt hopes and plans—or later, as the pessimists predict.

Women's Clubs Hold Radio Script Contest On Statue of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18 — Opportunity for high school and college students, as well as adults, to participate in the preparation of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty is offered in a radio-script writing contest for which local, district, state and national prizes are offered.

The contest, sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, closes Sept. 15, it was announced here through the Department of Interior and National Park Service under whose supervision the Statue of Liberty is maintained.

The national winner of the contest, said Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs Education Department, will have his script enacted, or read, Oct. 28, the day of the celebration.

Mrs. Whitehurst particularly appealed to the women of the United States to become interested in the competition. She said she believed the choice of the contest topic, "What the Statue of Liberty Signifies to Me," was one of the best means possible of encouraging education along the line of international good will and democracy.

The program, outlined by the National Park Service, she stated, includes contests on the meaning of the Statue of Liberty; a definite course of study in the schools during September and October of the international relations which led to presentation of the statue by the French people; and a panoramic celebration at the statue of Liberty on Oct. 28.

Rules for the contest, as outlined by Mrs. Whitehurst, and approved by the National Park Service, are:

Form: Dialogue, drama, or sketch. The sketch may take the form of an incident from history or from the story of the Statue, which in the writer's mind is indicative of the meaning of the Statue. Entries must be in prose and limited to 1000 words. They should be written with a radio broadcast in mind, but not necessarily in radio script form. Contestant should indicate to which of the three—adult high school, or college-groups he belongs. State Federations of Women's Clubs will receive or send on the manuscripts.

Bennett Opposes Free-Listing Of U. S. Magazines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The item in the Canada-United States trade treaty placing magazines on the free list was approved by the House of Commons over protests by Conservative members.

Former Premier R. B. Bennett, who had been responsible for heavily taxing their importation from the United States, complained that their free entry would not only injure the circulation of Canadian publications but increase American influence on Canadian character.

Charles Dunning, Finance Minister, could see no reason to fear the effect of such literature on the minds of Canadians, but admitted that it might increase the difficulties of domestic periodicals already handicapped by foreign competition and by restricted circulation. At the same time he said he would consider appeals to reduce duties on machinery and production supplies for Canadian publishers.

In his defense of his magazine tariffs of 1931, which went as high as 15 cents a copy, Mr. Bennett said they were designed to tax American publishers who made money in Canada, to decrease circulation in this country and thus soften the effect on the national character. But, he explained, they were in no sense an impost on American ideas or culture.

Mr. Dunning said that between $400,000 and $500,000 came to the treasury last year as a result of the magazine tariff, and that it induced 50 magazines to publish Canadian editions here. Several of these "branch industries" he thought would continue even though the original reason for them is gone.

Future War Vets Movement Spreads

PRINCETON, N. J., March 19 (AP) —The Veterans of Future Wars, conceived at Princeton University, spread to 17 campuses yesterday, as the first protests against the "bonus"-seeking organization came from veterans of past wars.

In a resolution attacking the undergraduate organization, Mercer County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, urged establishment of university courses in "good manners" and threatened "physical violence" to the campus "veterans."

Louis T. Gorin, national commander of the Veterans of Future Wars, replying to the criticism, said "We had thought the Veterans of Foreign Wars would be the last to criticize such a project." He declared his organization would not "sink to mud-slinging" or engage in controversy with the war veterans.

Gorin said applications for chapter charters were received today from undergraduates of Union College, St. Lawrence University, Universities of Oklahoma, Arizona, and Pennsylvania; Southern Methodist, Georgetown, Washington, Stanford, and New York Universities; Georgia Tech, Williams College, Connecticut College for Women, Harvard, Trinity College, the American International College, Springfield, Mass., and Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

Phone Officials Said Glad to Cover Races

(Continued from Page 1)

with knowledge of illegal use of telephones.

John B. Hartigan, Attorney General of Rhode Island, described the finding by police of whole batteriees of telephones in attics, cellars or gang hideaways, allegedly used for conducting a race gambling business, and declared he felt that telephone officials should be on their guard and should not give service in that manner to persons of questionable character.

Philadelphia Returns Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 19—About 50,000 income tax returns were received by mail at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue on March 16. Walter J. Rothensies, Collector of Internal Revenue, estimates that by March 31, $20,000,000 of the tax due this year will have been received at his office. This would be $4,000,000 more than last year's figure for the same date. About $12,000,000 has been received since the first of the month, compared to less than $9,000,000 last year.

'5 Gallons for $4'

The average service station price of gasoline in Italy recently was 80 cents a gallon as compared with 18.8 cents in the United States.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG WOMAN desires employment as companion and secretary. Address ELEANOR M. TUCKWOOD, 8 Commerce Ave., Sebring, Fla.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

HAVE the finest of Greeting Cards on the market; send for sample box on approval and see for yourself; excellent profit. ELMER PEASE, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 25 East 86th St.—Four-room apartment; all outside rooms, lovely light, view of reservoir and park. Phone after 2 p. m. Sa. 2-8031.

ARTISTS

WANTED—Versatile greeting card artist who has done satisfactory work for leading publishers; permanent position; good salary; send sample work, references, state age, where previously employed. HARRY DOERLA CO., Pittsburg, Mass.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—3 and 4-room furnished camp bungalows on a private 200-acre fruit farm, 40 miles from New York City; privacy. Box A-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board; $10 per week; open all year. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. 8.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C., supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FARMS FOR SALE

MARLBORO, MASS., 25 Miles to Boston—25-acre fruit farm, self-supporting, colonial house, conveniences, buildings; price $22,500; will lease. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HOUSES TO LET

ALL-YEAR BUNGALOW, 5 rooms, bath, garage, trees, near creek; 10 minutes Jones Beach; $25, on lease or summer arrangement. G. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

SEAFORD, L. I., N. Y.—5 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, garden; overlooking water; near stores; 20 min. to Jones Beach. C. W. TUTHILL.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage, household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk 16

AIKEN, S. C.
The Bonnie Wee Cottage. A delightful place for a long or short visit en route north; special weekly rates.
MRS. D. G. KNOX

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

Percy M. Bibas
Homes and Building Sites
SALES AND RENTALS—MEMBER
WESTCHESTER CO. REALTY BOARD
97 Boston Post Road Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 983

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted, Bergen, Passaic, Rockland, Union Counties, N. J.; splendid opportunity for right women to earn substantial income; liberal commissions, taking orders for tailored to measure sportwear; old established firm. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

Local Classified

ROOFERS

EXPERT ROOFING
and REPAIRS in
MANHATTAN—BROOKLYN
LONG ISLAND
No Down Payment—2 Years to Pay
Estimates Cheerfully Given
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Phone Astoria 1-6222

ROOMS AND BOARD

FOR one or two, room and board with private family; Wollaston Hill, Mass., overlooking bay; 3 min. station; reasonable. Granite 5661-M.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Newly decorated single or double rooms; transportation; convenient; home cooking. W. KOESTLE, 138 Park Ave. Oak 3359.

ROOMS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Large, attractive, comfortable room, in private home, near station, 176 Queens Blvd., corner Roman Ave. Boulevard 8-4420 or 1272.

N. Y. C., 425 Riverside Drive, Apt. 14-O, corner 115th St.—Small room and bath, refinement, reasonable, convenient; private home. MRS. PORTNER.

N. Y. C., Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—One, two exceptional large front; elevator; refrigeration; near church, both subways, bus. DE CAMP.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS offers dignified employment; full or part time; commission; nationally advertised in Monitor; also WJZ broadcast weekly. Write, call, 1441 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Part time bookkeeping and auditing; monthly terms. Write Box M-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GRADUATE of Principia High School would like opportunity to work; good chauffeur. Box W-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Lease or management summer hotel or club in any northern resort; 20 years' experience; references. CHAS. LICHTE, Owner-Operator, Holland Cafeteria, Sarasota, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED colored cook-housework desires position, city or country; references. 452 W. 149th St., N. Y. C., Apt. 65, Edgecombe 4-0629.

HOUSEKEEPER—Small adult family, business people preferred; experienced. Write Box Z-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED soloist desires church position; willing to leave city. Write Box F-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

BUZZARDS BAY, CAPE COD—Will sell or lease summer home on water front; 6 bedrooms, bath, living, dining, kitchen; electric and coal ranges; 2-car garage; acre of land; near golf course; skiff included; substantial mortgage can be arranged. G. E. RYCROFT, 114 Naples Rd., Brookline, Mass., or tel. BEA. 2449.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. TONAWANDA, N. Y., Beresford M. Wells, pianist, accompanist, teacher. Accompanist of Rubenstein Chorus of Buffalo. 55 Falconer St. Ton. 123.

YOUNG American woman wishes summer holiday engagement; companion or French tutor; M. A.; Sorbonne Diploma; 11 years public school experience; fond of travel. Write Box E-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
Exclusive With Meigs
Dr. Posner's Shoes
For Children
These Shoes Best Guard Your Children's Foot Comfort
$3.65
For Boys and Girls
MEIGS & CO.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

Cocomalt
Liedle Delicatessen
48 WOOD AVE.
Looking for New Ideas?
Visit the Model Rooms, Newly Redecorated for Spring . . . in Modern, 18th Century, and Early American Reproductions, 4th Floor.
HOWLAND'S

Gerber's
STRAINED VEGETABLES
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Ave. *Delivery*

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Makers of the famous Golden Ply Silvertowns, 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electro Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone 3-3149

SPECIAL 95c
5x7 enlargement, hand-colored and in an easel frame
Complete Photo-Finishing Service
FRITZ & HAWLEY, Inc.
BRIDGEPORT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC HEADQUARTERS
1030 Main Street

GREENWICH
Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tel. 3273

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

St. Moritz Patisserie
Suggests French Ice Cream for your next party.
PASTRIES
PETITS FOURS
ST. MORITZ CHOCOLATES
Visit Our Tea Room
43 EAST PUTNAM AVE. TEL. 3818

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone: 5-3019, 1 to 4 daily, except Sat.

Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

HOT CROSS BUNS

BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Miss Jeannette

Hairdresser

Scientific care of Hair and Skin — OIL SHAMPOO AND WAVE $1.50; PERMANENT WAVING from $7.50 up

23 years of successful and continuous business.

504 Farmington Avenue Telephone 6-9582

150 HORS D'OEUVRE RECIPES

by "Pin" Baglioni

50c

(Embassy Club of London)

WITKOWER'S

77 ASYLUM STREET

Coombs

LEADING FLORISTS

741 Main St. Tel. 2-3201

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON

GENERAL INSURANCE

Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance

75 Pearl St. Judd Building

Phone 2-9832

Recommended by chefs

RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder

The two-to-one leavener

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.

WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Specializing in KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS PYROIL TREATED GASOLINE MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION

We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers

Potomac Service Station

387 Park Street West of Washington

HANAN SHOES

for MEN and WOMEN

James Lawrence & Son

197 Trumbull Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE

E. C. WEBB'S AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY

HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU

PLUMBING and HEATING

71 RUSS STREET

CALL 6-1730, 2-9002

for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

Cameras and Supplies

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

OPTICIANS

852 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

Your Smart

Easter Clothes

Modestly Priced

●

UPHAM'S

Free Parking Next to Store

THE

19th Anniversary Sale

Now Going On at the

NEW YORK DRESS GOODS STORE

COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Middlesex Beauty Salon

Over Capitol Theatre

Frederics Permanent and Zotos Machineless WAVES

Phone 350

SCIRPO BROS.

We Call and Deliver Phone 633

"For Fine Shoe Rebuilding"

SHOE DYEING and HAT CLEANING

534 Main Street

Middletown Fish Market

99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

PELTON'S DRUG STORE

Established 1880

COSMETICS AND PERFUME

108 Main St., Corner William St.

Phones 1490 - 2857

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

OPTICIANS Everything Optical

Everything Photographic

Marro Shoe Repairing

Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing

Men's and Women's Hats Renovated

89 448 W. Main St. Phs. 2343-1586

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.

Consult Us for Better Cleaning and Dyeing of Your Easter and Spring Renovating.

96 W. MAIN Phone 1323

415 W. MAIN Phone 364

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2318, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE., 2-4 daily except Saturday.

Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Marion's

ICE CREAM

Delicously Different

Specializing in Fancy Creams

Open All Day Sunday

165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

GODFREY'S SERVICE STATION

Esso Products — Tires, Washing, Repairing, Parking

CROWN and HIGH STREETS

WALK-OVER SHOES

Are Featured at

SAMUELS SHOE SHOP

151 Temple Street

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE

BENEDICT & CO., Inc.

PHONE 84116. OFF 135 TEMPLE

THE EDW. P. JUDD CO.

Booksellers and Stationers

The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.

153 Orange Street 6-2109

Flowers and Plants

from Our Own • Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.

MUNRO'S

THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS

970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

Wilson's Fish Market

196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar

Finest in Sea Food

WE DELIVER 6-3126

NEW LONDON

C. FRED WASHBURN

Real Estate

Fire and Automobile Insurance

Room 2, Bacon Block, 130 State St.

Phone 5112 *Notary Public*

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK

STATE STREET

NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT

A Mutual Savings Bank

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Phone: Norwalk 1012

Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

Just Completed! Our New Hat Salon "The Green Room"

Visit it now!

MINETTE HAT CO.

132 Washington Street South Norwalk

(One Flight Up)

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk — 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk — 14 So. Main St.

TRISTRAM AND FULLER

REMOVAL SALE

Now Going On

Great Reductions in All Departments

28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK

FRANK JACOBY

Women's and Misses' Dresses for All Occasions

Kuppenheimer Clothes for Men

Cragleigh Coats for Women

8-10 N. Main Street, So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

100 PROSPECT STREET

3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

TELEPHONE 3-0340

The Community Press PRINTING

Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich

TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

19 North Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

MANTELL & MARTIN

Wearing Apparel

254 ATLANTIC STREET

A New Collection of Navy and Print

DRESSES, $5.95

Sizes 12 to 20, 16½ to 26½

IN OUR BUDGET SHOP

Exclusive Agents in Stamford for the Famous Worsted Tex Suits and Knit Tex Topcoats $30 and $35

FRANK MARTIN & SONS

M. F. PARSONS' DRESS SHOP

Complete line of

LADIES' WEARING APPAREL

also Dressmaking, Alterations, Hemstitching and Picoting

183 Post Road Darien, Conn. — Phone 606 Ford Block

The Only COMPLETE

Department Store in Stamford

★

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

15 BANK STREET, STAMFORD

PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine

With GREETING CARDS

W. A. McCLELLAND, *Inc.*

OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS

226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

New York City Office, 597 Lexington Ave.

WILSON R. BOUTON

Successor to

THE LYMAN HOYT'S SON & CO.

Funeral Directors

80 Prospect Street Telephone 4-3173

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.

35 WORTH STREET

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

THE CONNECTICUT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.

Plumbing, Heating and Mill Supplies

11½ CHAPEL ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

S. E. Hiller H. L. Hiller

WATERBURY

OUR yarn department is ready to serve you with the best to be obtained for knitting and crocheting. We especially recommend

BEAR BRAND YARNS

Here are a few of the outstanding yarns being used for spring and summer wear.

Angel Crepe—Cassimere Sport Yarn

French Zephyr—Shetland Floss

Germantown

Twinkle Crepe—Paisley Tweed

To customers who buy all the yarn required for a garment here at one time we will give a special discount of 10% off all regular prices.

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.

WATERBURY, CONN.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.

See These New Patterns!

Armstrong's Permanent Linoleum Floors

Long-wearing—easy to take care of—and prices are reasonable.

Ask about our long payment budget plan

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

229 WEST MAIN STREET

Our aim is to please you. Everything for your car—at the lowest possible price to cut down your auto expenses. We are equipped to give you Super-Service and are on duty 24 hours daily. Tires, Batteries, Radios, Heaters, Lubrication, Brake Service, Light Adjustments, Wheel Balancing.

PHONE 3-4161 JOHN F. SHEA, Manager

Wedding Gifts

for the Easter Bride

Sterling Silver and Fine Crystal

W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.

Jeweler and Optometrist

159 BANK STREET

Visit Our Sport Department

Suits—Blouses—Sweaters—Skirts

SUGENHEIMER'S

64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

DELMAR'S HOME MADE CANDY SHOP

85 East Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

●

Attractive Specialties for Easter

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Do Your Shopping on Charles Street

MINOR'S

Charles Street at Saratoga

Enjoy your lunch at Minor's

HUPFELDT BROS.

Doctors of Optometry

401 N. HOWARD STREET

Corner Mulberry Street

Phone Vernon 4030

"For a Satisfactory Sunday Dinner"

We Suggest Shopping at WRIGHT and WILSON'S

G-A FOOD MARKET

1932-34 Edmondson Ave. Ph. Gil. 5311

Block and white tile front store.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

Upholstery Window Shades

Gaskin

Draperies Curtains Slip Covers

Interior Decorator

Plaza 7340

LINTHICUM BUILDING

Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER

G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor

Choice Lamb and Veal

547 Lexington Market

Baltimore, Maryland

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Visit our rearranged Furniture Floor

See the Maple Room and the New Home

●

Whitney's

ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Sherwin-Williams Co.

PAINT HEADQUARTERS

Broadway at Maiden Lane

Central Avenue at Quail Street

Tel. 4-4163

Let us provide you AN AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL and let the savings pay for it.

JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN INC.

Equip. Dept., 256 Lark St. 4-9114

Holmes Bros.

Florists

●

20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y. — Green Houses Western Ave.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.

Furniture—Rugs

Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages

178-179 CENTRAL AVENUE ALBANY, NEW YORK

AUBURN

HATS

Stetson—Knox—Catalina—Draper are exclusive with us in Auburn.

SUITS

are in the limelight for Spring wear.

Trade at LUNETTE SHOP

(Sherman)

NORGE

Refrigeration

FRED RONDINA

Fine Furniture

60 State St. Auburn, N. Y.

Dairylea Milk and Ice Cream

Phone Auburn 2475

BINGHAMTON

Superior

WYOMING ANTHRACITE

"The same coal from the same mine all the time"

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES — ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

EASTER APRIL 12TH

The greatest dress-up occasion of the year demands careful preparation. You can assemble a most pleasing wardrobe from our newly arrived spring costumes and accessories

at McLEAN'S

ICE CREAM for EASTER

Vanilla, lemon chick center, 3 flavor brick, Southern fruit, lemon ice, vanilla. Appropriate individual molds.

BUTTER, MILK, EGGS

We Deliver Throughout the Triple Cities

Cloverdale Farms Co.

INCORPORATED

BINGHAMTON 2-5361 ENDICOTT 1002

BRONXVILLE

Prince Matchabelli

Bronxville's Representative

EDGAR S. BELLIS

PHARMACY

116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil

Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

Ferris Radio Co.

Authorized Agents for

Stromberg-Carlson Atwater Kent and Philco Radio Repairing RCA Radiotrons

Piano Tuning and Repairing

107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4548

CEDAR ST. GARAGE

Incorporated

Complete Automotive Service - Storage - Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

AMERICAN GAS

HIGH GRADE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food

Pondfield Market, Inc.

83½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0183-0184

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Matrix Shoes

Handbags Phoenix Hose Slippers

Pondfield Shoe Shop

101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

FLOWERS

for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged

Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop

Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

FREE DELIVERY

We Sell Rumford Baking Powder

Phone 1484 1485

FAMILY FOOD STORE

104 PONDFIELD ROAD

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite

EGG $11.75

STOVE $12.25

NUT $12.00

PEA $10.00

Coke

EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.

MARION AT ELMWOOD

DELAWARE 3300

In the Heart of the West Side

Elmwood Flower Shop

Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948

Corner Bidwell Parkway

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine Wave $3.50-$5.00 — Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00

851 W. DELAVAN AVENUE AT DELAWARE

Mabel Ruth Wedekindt E 5310

JOHN PUEHN

337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE UN. 3480

Complete Lines of Choice

MEATS and FISH

Priebe Brand Poultry

Special attention to Telephone Orders

We Deliver

To Cheer and Make Glad "Say It With Flowers"

Colonial Flower Shop

196 Delaware Avenue WA. 5310

Alterations Repair Work

John Gould

CONTRACTOR *and* BUILDER

Masonry—Carpentry—Painting

46 BURLINGTON AVE. PA. 8813

JENNY

HOTEL STATLER

for Individual FASHIONS

Turchin's Jewelry Store

Watches—Diamonds—Silverware

RCA-Victor Radio

GE Electrical Appliances

IES Lamps

Open Evenings—Easy Terms

2972 Bailey Avenue University 1374

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Tuxedos 3365

West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY

Try Our

GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM

Butter — Buttermilk

Creamed Cottage Cheese

Serving Buffalo and Kenmore

Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

ELMIRA

O. J. Harm W. A. Harm

HARM COAL CO.

950 RING PLACE

Dial 9186 Elmira, N. Y.

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.

102 STATE STREET

●

Exclusive Distributors for

THE MAGIC CHEF

GAS RANGES

New Carolyn Suits and Coats at ROSENBAUM'S

112 WEST WATER STREET

M. W. LOCKE

QUEEN QUALITY *and* ENNA JETTICK SHOES

★

THE BOOTERY

110 W. Main Street

NEW YORK

ELMIRA (Continued)

DRESSES — MILLINERY

COSTUME JEWELRY

KNITTING BAGS

HANDKERCHIEFS

The French Shop

129 NORTH MAIN STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

RICHELIEU FINE FOODS

For those who enjoy the finest; much more economical.

COLLINS & STILWELL

Phone 2090-2091

Williams & Dye

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

NEW ENNA JETTICK

$5 *Spring Styles Are Ready for Your Inspection* $6

CHARLES BROOKINS

60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

R. A. Heggie & Bros. Co.

JEWELERS

▼

If you need repairing, soldering or some unusual article made, let us help you.

Rollins Runstop Silk Hosiery, 79c, $1.00, $1.25 a pair; Trillium Silk Underwear, $1.98, $2.98; Slips, Step-ins and Combinations.

CRANCE SHOP

326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Patapar Vegetable Parchment

ATWATER'S

109 E. State St.

Phone 2761

New Odin Gas Range

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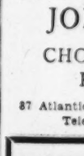

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Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
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Beautiful Gorham Sterling Silverware will solve your GIFT PROBLEM
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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

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Special Assortment Delicious Tea Sandwiches
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NEW YORK

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Brooklyn (Continued)

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

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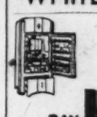

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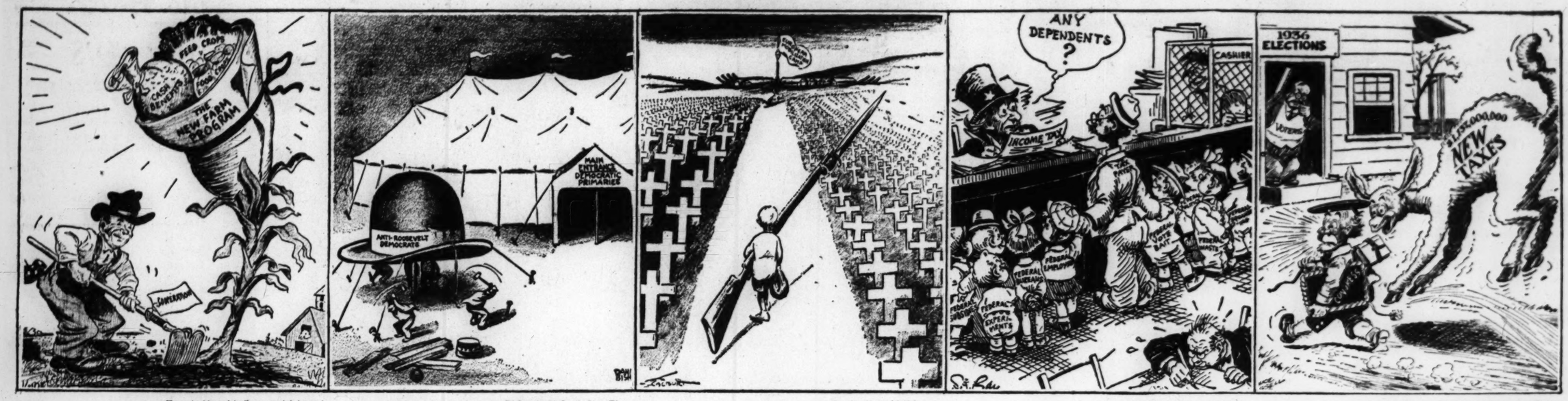
IF THE prince of a state love benevolence, he will have no opponent in all the empire.—MANCIUS.

Daily Features

ALL wish to possess knowledge, but few, comparatively speaking, are willing to pay the price.—JUVENAL.

Cartoons of the Week



—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
Worth Cultivating

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Going to Have a Sideshow After All

—New York World-Telegram
The Path of Glory!

—Ray in Kansas City Star
No Exemption for Them

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
It Is Against the Rule!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

THROUGH an oversight one Saturday night a family neglected to buy milk and cream for Sunday, so when morning came there was no fresh milk for breakfast. There is only one small store in the neighborhood; and as they eat breakfast early, they doubted if it would be open early enough for them to buy milk.

The six-year-old son and the mother set out to see if by chance the store was open, but found it was not; so they started back with a vision of canned milk for breakfast. They decided, however, to be grateful even for canned milk.

When they reached the corner where they were to turn off to go to their house, they noticed that the street was strewn with old newspapers. The mother suggested to the son that they pick them up so the street would be tidy and clean, as this was Sunday morning.

They had no sooner got their arms full of paper than along came a dairy truck, and they were able to buy fresh milk and cream.

This was but a small incident, but the mother pointed out the lesson to her son that if they hadn't been thoughtful and considerate in picking up the papers, they would not have been there to see the dairy truck.

Party Fun

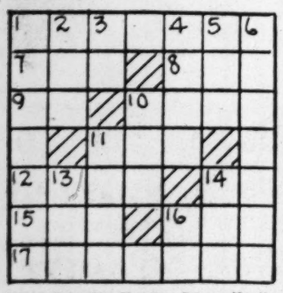
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Menagerie

THE following is an excellent and amusing way to "break the ice." Divide the group into couples by means of some matching device. Give each couple a box containing 3 spools of different sizes, 3 peanuts, 1 package of pipe cleaners, a bit of cotton, a pencil, and some paste. Object: to make the best menagerie within the 10-minute time limit.

The result will be an array of marvelous and ridiculous animals—and much merriment.—D. K., Houston, Mo.

Crossword Puzzle No. 216



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Social insect
4. Piece of furniture
7. Beard of wheat
8. Land measure
9. Exist
10. Oblong masses of metal
11. Little island
12. Wash
14. Pronoun
15. Poem
16. Weight measure
17. Conjunction
18. Cereal grass

Down

1. Ancient city
2. Female of the sheep
3. Printer's measure
4. Lure
5. Unit of work
6. Decline
10. Pastry
11. Assert
12. Poem
14. Extinct bird
16. Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"I envy no man" (J. P. A.)—The poem you wish is Charles Mackay's "Miller of the Dee," the first stanza of which follows:

There dwelt a miller, hale and bold,
Beside the River Dee;
He wrought and sang from morn till night,
No lark more blithe than he;
And this the burden of his song
Forever used to be,
"I envy no man, no, not I,
And no one envies me!"

The entire poem may be found in "The Home Book of Verse," by Stevenson, published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

"Touch God's right hand" (G. L. C.)—The lines you seek are from the introduction to "The Song of Hiawatha," by Longfellow:

Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and Nature,
Who believe that in all ages
Every human heart is human,
That in even savage bosoms
There are longings, yearnings, strivings
For the good they comprehend not,
That the feeble hands and helpless,
Groping blindly in the darkness,
Touch God's right hand in that darkness
And are lifted up and strengthened;—
Listen to this simple story,
To this Song of Hiawatha!

"How beautiful is night" (G. L. C.) — The correspondent wishes to know who wrote the following lines:

How beautiful is night. A dewy freshness fills the silent air,
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain,
Breaks the serene of heaven.

These lines will be found in "Thalaba," by Robert Southey.

Audience

WHAT would the nightingale care if the toad despised her singing? She would still sing on, and leave the cold toad to his dark shadows. And what care I for the sneers of men who grovel upon earth? I will sing on in the ear and bosom of God."—*H. W. Beecher.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Succession

Question: The bylaws of an institution read: "The president shall be elected from the board of directors." In the event of the president's passing, does the vice-president automatically become president pro tem, even though he is not a member of the board of directors? Or is a special election necessary?

Answer: It is difficult to render an unqualified opinion on the basis of the rules cited, since there may be other rules in the bylaws that would explain the apparent contradition of the terms. Robert's Rules of Order (page 242) says: "In the case of the . . . death of the president, the first vice-president becomes president for the unexpired term, unless the rules specify how vacancies shall be filled."

While the rule here cited does not relate to filling vacancies, it does provide definitely that the president shall be elected from the board of directors. Since the vice-president is not a member of the board, the evident intention is not to have him automatically succeed the president. Possibly he has other duties of an administrative or executive character comparable to those of the vice-president of a corporation. Or it may be simply an honorary title. At any rate, the rule cited seems to make an election necessary.

Guess Again Answers (43)

1. No; they won only 38.
2. Yes; the Boston Bees.
3. Yes; it is 634 miles.
4. Yes.
5. Yes. It is 17,543 feet high; and Mt. Whitney, highest in the United States, soars only 14,496 feet.
6. No. The name is sounded Po-po-kah-tay'-petl (secondary accent on second syllable).
7. No; they are homonyms (spelled differently but sounded alike).
8. Yes. A pronoun after the infinitive "to be" agrees in case with the substantive to which it refers ("it," objective case.
9. No. The clause "it was she" is the object of "knew."
10. No. Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

Faith

Monitor Camera Club, by Augusta Zachary, San Francisco

The Substance of Things Hoped For

In Lighter Vein

Dignified

Diner: "I'll have apple pie for dessert."

Waiter: "All out."

Diner: "Well, then, give me the raspberry."

Waiter: "Sorry, sir, but we are not allowed to be offensive to guests."

He Sure Doth It

It was the recreation hour at school. "Tommy," said the teacher pleasantly, "do you know 'How Doth the Little Busy Bee'?"

"No, ma'am," said Tommy. "But I know he doth it."

Better

"We have asked her several times to sing, and she has refused each time."

"If I were you, I'd let it go at that. Some of the strangers may go away thinking they've missed something."—*Detroit Free Press.*

For Silence Sake

There is no better way of listening to good music in a concert hall than with the eyes shut.—*Weekly paper.*

It wouldn't be a bad idea if some people tried closing the mouth as well.—*Humorist.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Lunch Sets

AN ENTIRE midwestern family found their own vocation during the depression, and now they have steady sales. Using plain colors (gingham or prints) in the rainbow tints, they fringed one square as a lunch cloth; then they cut other square yards into four pieces, and made fringed napkins. The set consisted of the lunch cloth, and four or six napkins, each in a different color.

At present the sets are done up in cellophane; and their attractiveness leads to many sales. The sets are marketed at furniture stores and fancy work stores, and by house-to-house methods. The family invented a contraption to do the fringing quickly and easily—Miss Eunice H., Stella, Neb.

Daily Anecdote

His Audience

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE great sixteenth-century poet, Tasso, a man of genius and rare ability as a writer of epic poetry, was often left to a life of absolute want and deprivation. On his head, too, was heaped abuse and unjust criticism by his contemporaries.

One day, while on a journey between Rome and Naples, he and his fellow travelers fell into the hands of banditti, led by the feared and celebrated Marco Sciana of Abruzzi.

The bandit chief chanced to overhear the poet's name mentioned, and forced his way through the throng to his side. He showered him with tokens of admiration and respect, allowing the entire party to go unmolested. He had read his poetry.

Brevities

Lincoln State Journal: You can't fool all the people all the time, but some who attempt it score what seems to be an impossibly high average.

St. Paul Daily News: There's one place America could stand a little erosion—in some of its current novels.

Detroit Free Press: Taxes are the chief exception to the rule that what goes up must come down.

Guess Again

43

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. The Boston Braves played 153 games last season. Did the team win more than 40 games? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are the Boston Braves to have a new name this season? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. The water distance from the Panama Canal to Jacksonville, Fla., is 1768 miles. Is the distance from Panama to Kingston, Jamaica, less than 700 miles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is it true that in passing through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, one travels in a northwesterly direction? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is Mexico's Mt. Popocatepetl higher than any mountain in the United States? (*Yes.... No....*)

6. Is the name "Popocatepetl" accented on the third syllable? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Are "write," "right," and "rite" homographs? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "I knew it to be her"? (*Yes.... No.....*)

9. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "I knew it was her"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. If you were looking for the book of Haggai, and you opened your Bible to Zechariah, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Government in Business

"I do not believe the referee should from time to time pick up the ball and run with it himself. Nor do I believe that the referee should from time to time change the rules of the game unless a majority of the players have first agreed to the proposed change."—*James P. Warburg.*

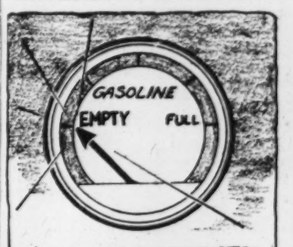
What to Respect

"We must learn to respect work and right living—not power."—*James P. Warburg.*

Ridicule

"In the last resort nothing is ridiculous except the fear of being so."—*Henri Fauconnier.*

Worth Knowing



1,000,000 MOTORISTS RAN OUT OF GAS LAST YEAR DESPITE AN AVERAGE OF ONE FILLING STATION OR GARAGE TO EVERY MILE AND A HALF ON SURFACED HIGHWAYS IN THE U S

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 101

J. The Apostolic Age (probably A. D. 33-100)
The Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles
Note:
1. The Apostolic age opened when the disciples began to bear witness to the resurrection of Jesus.
2. The Acts of the Apostles was written by Luke, between A. D. 65 and 75 and was addressed to Theophilus, a Christian whom Luke wished to establish thoroughly in the faith.

I. The disciples waiting:
Note: After Jesus' ascension the apostles returned to Jerusalem
1. Reality of the resurrection attested, Acts 1:1-3
2. Promise of the Spirit, Acts 1:4-5
3. The apostolic commission, Acts 1:6-8
4. The ascension, Acts 1:9-12
5. Ten days in the temple, Lu. 24:52-53

II. The upper room:
1. The company, Acts 1:13-15
2. Peter the spokesman, Acts. 1:15-22
3. Choice of the new apostle (Matthias), Acts 1:23-26
4. Witnesses, Lu. 24:48; Acts 1:22

III. Pentecostal power:
1. Coming of the Spirit and speaking with tongues, Acts 2:1-13
2. Explanation by Peter, Acts 2:14-36
3. Application of the discourse, Acts 2:37-40

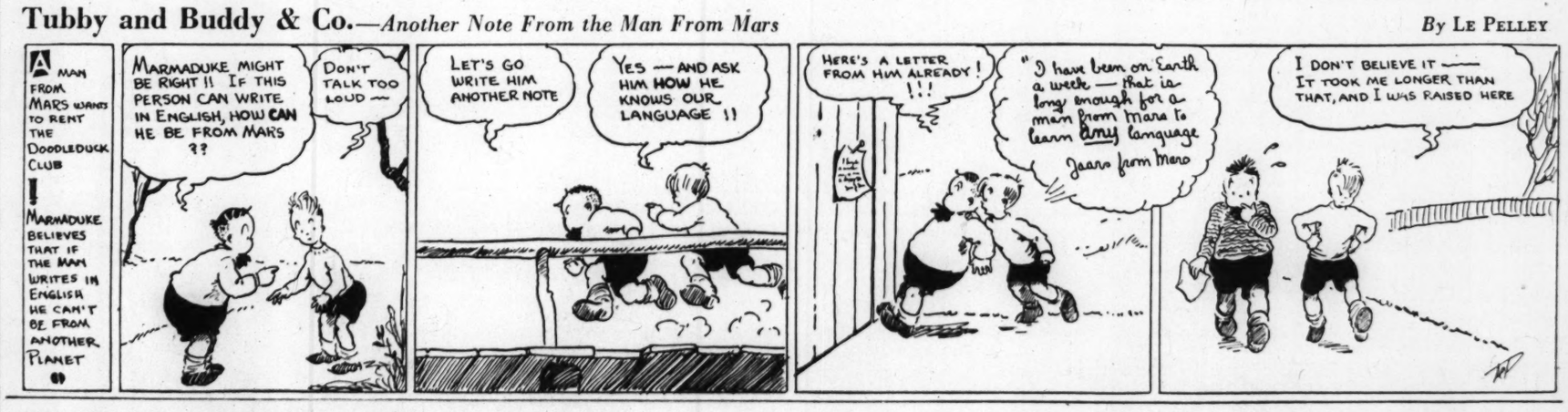
IV. The Church in Jerusalem:
Note: The number of believers at first was 120
1. Ministry of the Church:
a. Conversion of 3000, Acts 2:41
b. Worship—steadfastness, Acts 2:42, 46-47
c. Community of goods, Acts 2:44-45
2. Miracles of healing:
a. Not all recorded, Acts 2:43
b. Peter and John healed a lame man in the temple, Acts 3:1-11
c. Peter's second sermon, Acts 3:12-26
3. First persecution:
a. Apostles arrested, Acts 4:1-3
b. Before the Sanhedrin, Acts 4:5-7
c. Peter's address, Acts 4:8-12
d. Peter and John cautioned not to preach, Acts 4:13-18
e. The Christians again filled with the Spirit, Acts 4:23-31
4. Further organization:
a. Community of goods:
(1) "One heart and one soul," Acts 4:32
(2) Distribution by the apostles, Acts 4:34-37
(3) Sin and death of Ananias and Sapphira, Acts 5:1-10
b. Power of the Church:
(1) Witnessing, Acts 4:33
(2) Miracles by the apostles, Acts 5:11-16

IV. The Church in Jerusalem (continued)
4. Further Organization (continued)
c. Second Persecution:
(1) Apostles imprisoned by the high priest, but released by an angel, Acts 5:17-25
(2) Apostles brought again before the council, Acts 5:26-33
(3) Gamaliel, a Pharisee, appeals for them, Acts 5:34-39
(4) Sentence and beating, Acts 5:40-42
d. Appointment of the seven deacons, Acts 6:1-7

(To Be Continued Daily)

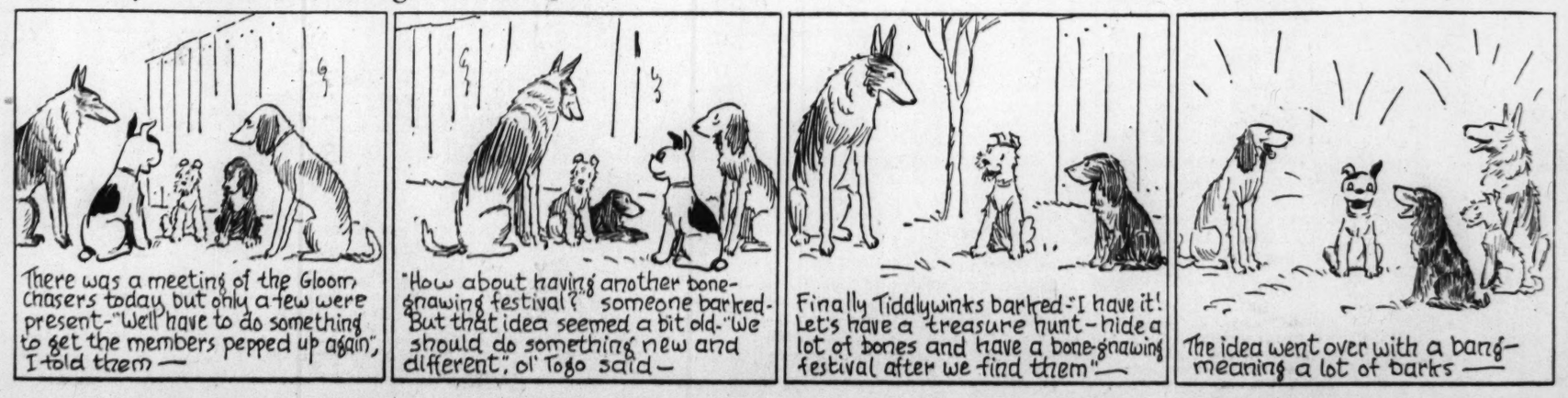
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Note From the Man From Mars*

By LE PELLEY


A MAN FROM MARS WANTS TO RENT THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB
MARMADUKE BELIEVES THAT IF THE MAN WRITES IN ENGLISH HE CAN'T BE FROM ANOTHER PLANET
MARMADUKE MIGHT BE RIGHT !! IF THIS PERSON CAN WRITE IN ENGLISH, HOW CAN HE BE FROM MARS ??
DON'T TALK TOO LOUD —
LET'S GO WRITE HIM ANOTHER NOTE
YES — AND ASK HIM HOW HE KNOWS OUR LANGUAGE !!
HERE'S A LETTER FROM HIM ALREADY !
" I have been on Earth a week — that is long enough for a man from Mars to learn any language
Jaars from Mars
I DON'T BELIEVE IT — IT TOOK ME LONGER THAN THAT, AND I WAS RAISED HERE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Winning Idea*

By CARMACK


There was a meeting of the Gloom chasers today but only a few were present- "Well have to do something to get the members pepped up again", I told them —
"How about having another bone-gnawing festival?" someone barked- But that idea seemed a bit old- "We should do something new and different", ol' Togo said —
Finally Tiddlywinks barked- "I have it! Let's have a treasure hunt- hide a lot of bones and have a bone-gnawing festival after we find them" —
The idea went over with a bang- meaning a lot of barks —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Has Local Relief Been Fully Tested?

THE principal argument President Roosevelt makes in favor of the additional $1,500,000,000 he asks for continued federal unemployment relief is that the resources of local and state governments for this purpose have been heavily drawn upon in the last few years and have been found insufficient.

This is a position which has considerable cogency and validity, yet the argument cannot be called conclusive. It is true that the states now have approximately 1,500,000 so-called "unemployables" and their families to care for besides contributing to WPA costs. It is true that state and local taxes already burden real estate to the point of causing serious tax delinquency. It is true that some states have constitutional limitations on the amount of municipal or state taxation.

But that overlooks one side of the picture and assumes that the now extremely heavy expenditures for relief and relief administration are an irreducible minimum, at least until industry takes a considerable number of the unemployed back into its shops. A point which appeals to a great many is the possibility that a substantial saving in the gross outlay for relief might be made by reducing overhead administrative costs, improving efficiency, eliminating wastes and applying in some instances lower scales of payment and stricter tests of worthiness. These gains, it is believed, would be largely accomplished by a return to more local responsibility.

As Mr. Roosevelt says, the state and local governments have increased steadily their aggregate relief expenditures from 1932 through 1935. Yet the proportion of the load carried by federal funds is shown by an FERA report to have expanded from 60.6 per cent in 1933 to 72.1 per cent in 1934 and to 74.5 per cent in 1935.

Neither federal administration nor state and local administration of such activities can correctly be painted as all black or all white. It seems a significant matter that a large part of the political manipulation chargeable against FERA and WPA has been attributable not to federal bureaucrats but to local politicians who opposed their control.

Nevertheless, by and large, there is good reason to believe that decentralization and localization of authority over relief work would have a wholesome effect not only on the work itself but also on the community interest which must support and criticize or approve it. Loss of local responsibility and co-operation in enforcement was one of the weaknesses alleged against national prohibition of liquor. Arrogance, burdensomeness, ineptitude and lost motion are some of the scores on which the present Administration questions the supposed efficiency of large and far-flung corporations in business as compared with small units of operation.

Some of these observations are worth applying to relief administration. There is the further consideration that if the burden can be reduced by a more rapid return to local responsibility, the easing of taxes would materially assist industry to pick up and to employ the additional numbers which the President urges.

Helpfulness, Not Fear

WATCHING the speed with which flood relief needs are reported and answered in this day of radio, airplane and telephotos one is grateful for the wonderful aids to prompt and practical helpfulness we now possess. Remarkable facilities for spreading news of disaster are being widely demonstrated just now in the United States. Pages of pictures of flooded cities, radio microphones filled not only with tales of terror but held so as to let the voices of the waters themselves speak—never has there been such means for bringing home to onlookers the dangers and the hardships of what we are pleased to call a "natural disaster."

The needs of neighbors the country knows overnight, knows in graphic and dismaying detail. In fact, the detail seems much greater than is needed to spur relief efforts. And of course that is not its purpose. Its purpose is to titillate the human mind's taste for sensation. Each one can judge for himself what parts of disaster reports are necessary for information and what are designed to exploit fear and curiosity, to sell newspapers or enlist radio listeners.

Of course, the answer is not to denounce the newspapers or the radio companies. It is for each one to tackle fear and curiosity right at home. The part of the good neighbor, fortunately free from danger, is helpfulness, not fear. We hear of one woman perishing apparently from fear while watching a torrent pour down a hillside. One engaged in trying to help would hardly be so affected. "Perfect love casteth out fear."

Is This Why?

NEWS reports sometimes "write their own editorials." That is, the facts they contain brim with implications too obvious to need further comment. At other times an editorial on one news dispatch is written by another news dispatch. For instance, American readers of Monday's news on Europe's temporary impasse may have wondered why a League of Nations member would prevent strengthening of the League by standing out alone against admitting Germany to membership. For here is what they read:

> Beyond these was the rotund figure of Maxim Litvinoff, taking up an attitude of greater determination than any of his Council colleagues. Mr. Litvinoff has said he will refuse to vote for Germany's admission to the League even if Russia should be the only nation to veto it.

Mr. Litvinoff's explanation that he would not allow treaty violation to become a basis for any nation's admission to the League seemed like less than the whole story. The rest of the editorial was written in a news report which appeared on the following day:

> The Soviet would suffer less material damage than any other power from a European war. . . . On the other hand, it is assumed that Russia's political system would be a great gainer from a war that would leave Europe in chaos and every country ripe for revolution.

That the Soviet attitude softened perceptibly within twenty-four hours is reason for hopefulness, but not a reason to overlook the implication as to what another war might cost. The price of past wars has been borne rather by peoples than by their governments. The price of another might be too high for the people alone to bear.

MRS. ROOSEVELT reports that the President has only one pair of shirt studs, and often they have to be rescued from the laundry. And he's the one that's telling us about prosperity.

Venizelos

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS was a statesman of the first magnitude. This much can be said now, before the compensated scales of history weigh his purposes against his achievements, his admitted mistakes against a life set foursquare on its convictions. Yet to foresee his ultimate rank among world statesmen is even more difficult than to assess that of Woodrow Wilson, whom the great Cretan admired, emulated and resembled in many ways.

Optimistic to a degree that sometimes blinded him to the danger of taking an open, democratic way of realizing his policies; impetuous, and so impelled at times to fall back on devious ways to promote good ends, he fell like Wilson on the spears of public repudiation. Both returned in triumph from Versailles; both found their countries turned during their absence into hornets' nests of opposition; both suffered cruel defeats. But Venizelos fell only to endure for another sixteen years, rising and falling again and again to round out a total of six exiles and seven premierships in four decades of Greek politics at their stormiest.

Whether Greece would have benefited more by following the policy of King Constantine in those World War years when the allies exercised every form of pressure on the Hellenes to enter on their side, remains a key question in assessing the statesmanship of Venizelos. Venizelos from the first saw only one course for Greece—to join the allies. Possibly delays imposed by the King saved Greece from entering too soon. Undeniably the entrance of Greece in the summer of 1917 gave Greek arms time enough to render such substantial aid to the allies that Venizelos went to Paris with a well-stocked diplomatic quiver. Yet Venizelos himself, with his unwavering record of allegiance to the allied cause, weighed far more at Versailles than the tardy but effective Greek military aid.

At Versailles he won everything he asked for Greece—plus a reputation as an imperialist. The Greece he fitted together around the Ægean was four times the Greece of his boyhood. In his zeal to unite all his countrymen under the common flag, he drew in areas where Greeks were the minority. So the Greece he built contained seeds of disunion.

Other mistakes can be marked against Venizelos. But their eroding effect still leaves the sincere figure of a man, towering across the prewar, war and postwar world as few other statesmen have, a democrat under universal monarchy, and a democrat when so many about him had succumbed to the specious claims of dictatorship.

THE BALANCE-THE-BUDGETEERS are overlooking a golden opportunity if they fail to get in touch with the young lady from New York who figured out how a girl could be well-dressed on $77.75 a year, and her Boston counterpart who pruned the cost down to a mere $72.88. Any husband will admit that women who can do things like that to his wife's dress budget would find balancing a few billion dollars in the Federal Treasury child's play.

NOW THAT the Columbia Broadcasting Company has decided to charge politicians so much a minute for radiocasting their speeches after the respective national conventions, it is to be expected that the politicians will rally to the support of "free speech"—for the politicians.

HOW LONG will it be before children's alphabet blocks are considered Democratic propaganda?

Patient and Proud

Book News of the Day

THE Spanish Southwest has always inspired the visitor, even the Conquistador and the half-literate mountain man of the early nineteenth century, with a passion to write about it. Of late years, what with the flood tide of automobile tourists and the artists' invasion of Santa Fé and Taos, there has been a remarkable literary harvest from the Land of the Turquoise Sky.

Practically all these books have been written by the most recent invaders, the Anglo-Americans (there have been so many invasions of New Mexico, before and since the dawn of history), and adopt more or less the *mirabile dictu* attitude. It is refreshing, then, to find a volume such as Nina Otero's OLD SPAIN IN OUR SOUTHWEST (New York: Harcourt Brace. $2) which takes for granted the wonder, the beauty and the cruelty of mountain and desert, flood and drought, cactus, sage brush and forest, accepting them as natural and inevitable without ever losing the consciousness of their timeless mystery and charm.

For Señora Otero belongs to the earliest historical invaders; the name is an ancient and proud one in New Mexico, Oteros having been prominent in public affairs under Spain, Mexico and the United States. And the value and charm of her book consists chiefly in that it looks out from within. For it is a most difficult thing for an American to penetrate, and make a place for himself in, the life of Spanish-Americans.

The book has no definite plan. There are descriptions of the old Spanish hacienda, with its simple, almost feudal life (it still persists to a degree, we are told, all unsuspected by the tourist), its economic independence, the patriarchal relations of master and *peón*, the filial obedience and reverence which might seem abject were it not for the obvious affection involved, the politeness which the American thinks affected, the stately formalities involved in the commonest social intercourse.

Then there are chapters on the daily life, the harvest with its primitive jollifications, the universal Spanish passion for flowers, something about native and imported fauna, the importance of water in desert agriculture, old churches (it is pretty well established that the oldest church building in the United States is in New Mexico), a little history, naïve and sketchy, a chapter on folk songs and several folk tales, most of which, like Spanish folk tales the world over, have an underlying religious motif.

The book cannot take the place of standard informational works on the Southwest—indeed the title is misleading—but it does offer a charming and useful insight into the life of these people, patient and proud and enduring, so like the land itself.

K. C. K.

Great Weather—for Ducks!

As Drums Growl

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The drums of the war gods are muttering. The purpose of these drums is not only to call peoples together but to excite them to battle. Mars works upon his hearers by every means in his power. Every blandishment is harnessed to his car, and with him rides his best ally—fear. It is a duty of everyone to decide quickly against the mesmerism of his approach. We need not yield to his high-pressure salesmanship; his goods are worthless, but the most highly priced in the world. Investment in his business pays long dividends of suffering from the insensate savagery he invokes. The heroic gesture of the British people in December last when they protested against the spoliation of Ethiopia through the Hoare-Laval plan may seem now to have been ill-advised and worse than useless. By all the ethical precepts of civilization it was not useless. We must not admit that it was so. On the contrary, we must point to it as an example of what all nations, faced with this present crisis, can do. If the peoples in every country of the world would insist on expressing their determination to abide by the rules of ordinary morality and ethics in their treatment of each other, we should have made a beginning to dethrone the gods of hatred and greed and passion which inflame out of all reason.

The men representing the chief nations of the world are met together in council. They are oppressed with fear, weighed down with responsibility. If they knew that their peoples would welcome them home only if they brought news of peace and good will to other nations, would they not be nerved to face the sessions they must participate in, with lighter hearts, and with more prospect of success?

Let us be clear about this matter. It is in our hands, the hands of the common people of the world, to make or to mar our future. But the trumpet must give no uncertain sound. We must be ready for sacrifice. Pride is our enemy. Greed is our enemy. It is against these we must fight. Only love can overcome fear.

Henry Williamson, in his little book, "The Wet Flanders Plain," writes thus: "And in the stupendous roar and light-blast of the final barrage that broke the Hindenburg Line I see only one thing, which grows radiant before my eyes until it fills all my world: the sight of a Saxon boy half crushed under a shattered tank, moaning, *Mutter, Mutter, Mutter,* out of ghastly gray lips. A British soldier, wounded in the leg, and sitting nearby, hears the words, and, dragging himself to the dying boy takes his cold hand and says: 'All right, son, it's all right. Mother's here with you.'" These men were not enemies. They were friends. Why should we fight and kill our friends?

A. J. S.

Boston, Mass.

Pension Provisions for Widows

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent issue carries a letter on the comparative values of company and federal pensions, in which the writer says: "Under our present pension systems, when the husband passes on, the widow must shift for herself, and with a pension of less than $60 a month. While the husband lived not much could have been saved, so now the old widow has to go to the poorhouse."

This seems to infer that a federal pension would be continued to a deceased pensioner's widow. Yet the Social Security Act carries no such provisions. Should there be a balance due when a federal pensioner passes on it would be paid to his estate, but in no case is his monthly pension, or any part of it—continued to his widow. On the other hand, should the deceased pensioner have been overpaid, his estate must repay the amount to the Government.

The company pension system, with which I have been associated for many years, pays to a widow one half her deceased husband's pension (which is considerably larger than the federal act provides) for five years, instead of leaving her to "shift for herself" and forcing her to "go to the poorhouse," as the Social Security Act does, in the form of $15 a month, provided her State will match it with $15. And even that small sum is contingent on her being practically destitute.

While company pensions, unfortunately, are sometimes liquidated for cause, Congress can liquidate the federal pension system any time it sees fit. Pensions will be at the mercy of politics.

Furthermore, the Social Security Act consigns to the poorhouse, or a problematical $30 a month, all present company pensioners, for the act makes no provision for them, virtually depriving them of their company pensions, since no company can support two pension systems and must, perforce, liquidate its own.

M. C.

Chicago, Ill.

100,000,000 Years Ago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to an article, "Ancient Tyrannosaurus Rex Tracked to Its Lair," in The Christian Science Monitor. May I presume to call your attention to a few errors in this otherwise interesting account? I observe that you assigned these remains to the Triassic, whereas they are actually of upper Cretaceous age, which is several million years younger. Tyrannosaurus did not possess an armored head used as a battering ram. His head was smooth and rounded, but he was equipped with powerful claws and teeth for scratching and biting.

One more point, Triceratops was by no way the forerunner, in the sense of ancestor, of our rhinoceros of today. Triceratops was a reptile who died out without issue long before rhinoceros appeared on the scene.

BRADFORD WILLARD, Geologist

Harrisburg, Penna.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Elusive Kansas Budget

By Frank L. Perrin

OUT in Kansas, a few days ago, I undertook the somewhat difficult task of analyzing, for my own satisfaction, the contradictory claims made regarding the existence, or nonexistence, of a balanced state budget. Newspapers in all parts of the country had, a week or so before the time of this visit, published articles which were clearly intended to detract from the credit which had been given Governor Landon for balancing the budgets of the State and its counties, and in the meantime effecting appreciable economies in government. Friends of his predecessor in office, former Governor Woodring, a Democrat, now holding a federal office in Washington, apparently on the strength of statements made by Mr. Woodring himself in the course of an interview, had sought to create the impression that the state law passed prior to Governor Landon's election had made impossible, by any legal methods, the unbalancing of the state budget.

* * *

Well, that is hardly the fact. The Kansas State Constitution does contain a provision which would prevent the State incurring a debt in excess of $1,000,000 except upon affirmative vote of the people of the State. This provision was enacted when, in 1923, Kansas issued more than $30,000,000 in bonds to pay soldiers' compensations. But there is neither a constitutional nor a statutory provision which would prevent the State of Kansas from going into debt through issuing and marking warrants to an unlimited amount. It is disclosed that between Dec. 5 and Dec. 30, 1933, warrants exceeding $445,790 in amount were marked "not paid for want of funds," and sold to the State School Fund Commission in accordance with law.

It is quite easy to become confused when discussing budgets and budgetary affairs. Even housekeepers, salary earners and small business heads have discovered this. In analyzing and digesting public budgets the liability to become confused is still greater. In Kansas, as in other states, there are, it appears, four annual periods: a fiscal year, a calendar year, a tax year and a political year, none of which coincide.

Through the confusing and yet understandable intricacies of bookkeeping and budget manipulation the Landon administration, in 1933, was actually compelled to assume and provide payment for outstanding warrants for which no funds had been provided by the preceding taxing authorities, of the $445,790 above referred to, in addition to warrants issued but not presented for marking a registration which would have swelled the inherited state deficit to the sum of $706,650.80. Thus this interesting comparison of figures is possible: Whereas the 1932 (Woodring) levy was $4,269,520.65, and the 1933 (first Landon) levy was $4,980,425.82, had not the tax levy of 1933 been compelled to absorb the deficit left by the Woodring regime, and had this been provided for by those who incurred the debt, the last Woodring levy would have been $4,976,171.45 and the first Landon levy $4,273,773.02.

* * *

But more than theoretically the Kansas State budget was finally balanced. Necessary but entirely practical economies were practiced. In the face of this necessity the Legislature in 1933, Governor Landon's first year in office, reduced the automobile tag license fee 50 per cent, which eliminated nearly $3,000,000 from the highway fund. On Jan. 1, 1933, highway funds were obligated for $2,872,331 for completed road work, and in addition $788,000 had been pledged to carry out contracts that had been authorized. The total available fund was $110,000. Yet the record shows that by Feb. 1, 1934, the highway fund was liquid. By January, 1935, two years after the condition described above, the highway commission had an unobligated cash balance of nearly $750,000,000. By June 30, 1935, this cash balance had reached approximately $3,330,000, a gain of over six millions compared with Jan. 1, 1933.

Attention has been called to the fact that in addition to these accomplishments the Legislature in 1935 appropriated $775,000 for state aid in the administration of relief. This was reflected, almost entirely, in the 1935 levy.

An eastern newspaper writer has stated that Governor Landon collected, or was granted, $12,000,000 in Washington to repair damage caused by drought. The only comparable figure disclosed by the record is a quarter million grant for combating soil erosion. This, it is noted, is about 2 percent of the $12,000,000 incorrectly charged to the State.

I apologize for the array of figures. But they are not confusing. They show, quite conclusively, that a budget can be balanced.

The Wide Horizon

Is Rothe Shakespeare?

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THE present German counterpart of the once widely discussed question, Is Bacon Shakespeare? appears to be, Is Rothe Shakespeare? Naturally, this is not a dispute as to the identification of the author of the great English dramas, but concerns the most modern translation of Shakespeare by Herr Hans Rothe.

The matter has become all the more important because Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his capacity as controller of German arts and theaters, recently requested the German *literati* to advise him as to what translation of Shakespeare should be played in the German theaters.

Shakespeare has long been popular in this country. It is no exaggeration to say that "for no country has he been or become so important as for Germany and nowhere has the attempt to understand him and make him their own been so sincerely, enthusiastically and successfully made as among the Germans." During the present theater season his works will be played in about 200 theaters, state or municipally owned or subsidized, and he easily heads the list of popular dramatists.

There have been German translations of Shakespeare since the first half of the eighteenth century. Wieland's translation (1762-66) first made the English dramatist known to the German public. But it was left to Herder to be the first real German translator who could enter into the moods and thoughts of the original and with as little departure from the text as possible. Herder only translated a part of Shakespeare. He was followed by Schlegel, whose translation, supplemented by the work of Dorothea Tieck and Count Baudissin, has become the generally accepted classical version.

* * *

Today, the struggle regarding the translation to be used narrows itself down to the work of Schlegel and the modern version of Herr Hans Rothe. The former is generally acknowledged to be the interpretation of Shakespeare through the eyes of a Romantic rather than of the Elizabethan original, while Herr Rothe's work is condemned as being too colloquial and as taking too great liberties with the original. His most recent translation of "Two Gentlemen of Verona" has been particularly criticized as a travesty of Shakespeare, since Rothe has taken the liberty of altering certain scenes, of introducing new ones, creating new characters and, according to one well-known writer, of treating "the world's greatest dramatist as if he were an artisan, who had still much to learn."

It soon becomes apparent that the struggle among the *literati* arises out of a difference of conception regarding Shakespearean drama in general. For here is, fundamentally, no quibble as to the translation of individual words or phrases, but a main issue, namely: How are Shakespeare's works to be handled, as literature or as material for the theater?

* * *

Herr Rothe justifies the license which he takes with the original text in a brochure, "The Struggle Concerning Shakespeare," on the grounds that the dramatist writes for the theater and not for literature, the great difference being that the former deals with the present, the transient, and the latter with the past and completed.

No theater, writes Herr Rothe, performs or can perform a play just as the author has written it. The theater conflicts with the poet because of the difference in character, so that the more the dramatist is generally accepted and eternal, the more will the theater conflict with him, because of the immediate effect which it needs.

Herr Rothe aims at modernizing Shakespeare, at making his works acceptable to the present generation. That he has succeeded is proved by the success with which his productions have been received throughout the German-speaking countries, e. g., "Two Gentlemen of Verona," so severely criticized by the *literati*, is extremely popular, when given in the new translation.

There is also a financial side to the question. Royalties have to be paid for the use of the Rothe translation, but if Dr. Goebbels's advisers decide for the Schlegel translation these can be avoided, thus effecting an important economy for an overburdened theater.

Mirror of Opinion

Britain's Betting Industry

NO HUMAN activity is older than gambling but except in the form of betting on stock prices, it does not usually engage the serious attention of economists and financial writers. The gambling "industry" in Great Britain has reached such dimensions, however, that it is now being analyzed by the London Economist. That periodical concludes that the total current turnover of betting on horse racing in Great Britain may be put (translating pounds into dollars at the rate of one to five) at $1,250,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 a year. The turnover of betting on greyhound racing which is newer is put at not less than $250,000,000 a year. Some 8,000,000 people weekly place an average bet of about 50 cents during the season in football "pools," a total of $150,000,000 a year. Subscriptions to the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake totaled about $50,000,000 a year at their peak period. Automatic gambling machines account for another $75,000,000 a year. Altogether, the total betting turnover in Great Britain is placed somewhere between $1,750,000,000 and $2,000,000,000. —*New York Times.*